The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Bismarck Refuses Favre a Safe-Conduct from Paris.

Collapse of the Great Sortie of the Parisian Garrison.

Gen. Trochu is Relieved from Command and Reinstated.

Utter Defeat of the French Army of the North.

Fifteen Thousand Fly from the Field in a Panic.

Eleven Thousand Prisoners Captured by the Germans.

Queen Victoria to Open Parliament in Person.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE.

Bismarck Refuses to Give Jules Favre a Safe Conduct—Abstract of the Note Giving His Reasons.

LONDON, Jan. 23—7 A. M.—Count BISMARCK has, in a note in reply to M. JULES FAVRE's request for a safe conduct, declined to enter upon any such negotiation. His reasons therefor are given in the following summary of the note. Count BISMARCK says: Presuming that the authority of the Provisional Government had not been recognized by the French nation, the military Government formerly allowed M. FAVRE to pass without prejudicing the question of recognition. It is now impossible to give M. FAVRE a safe conduct to pass the German lines, because of his declaration that an invitation to take part in the proceedings of the Conference would be a recognition of the Republic. In conclusion, Count BISMARCK pointedly inquires whether it is advisable for M. FAVRE to proceed to London, since the interests at stake at Paris for Germany and France completely overshadow the Eastern question.

LONDON, Jan. 22—9 A. M.—The rumor that the London Conference has been again adjourned is untrue.

Illness of M. Favre—Discussion of the Question of his Visit to London by the Mayors of Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—News from Paris of the 17th reports JULES FAVRE quite ill.

M. FAVRE had held a consultation with the Mayors of Paris, as to the propriety of his proposed trip to London. The Mayors were found to be divided in opinion, and no decision had been made in the matter.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Victims of the Bombardment—Chanzy's Defeat Stoically Received—The Attack Not to Be Renewed by the French.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The victims of the bombardment in killed and wounded already numbered 39 children, 49 women, and 72 men.

LONDON, Jan. 22—10 P. M.—The Prussians refused the French request for an armistice to bury the dead before Paris, because the application was merely a verbal one. The outposts have, however, mutually facilitated the removal of the wounded.

It is said the garrison of Paris would not renew the attack upon the Germans because Gen. TROCHU had been apprised of Gen. CHANZY's defeat.

LONDON, Jan. 22—Midnight.—Advices from Paris say the news of Gen. CHANZY's defeat was received stoically by the people and army.

Gen. Trochu's Report of the Sortie—The Struggle Sanguinary—The Germans Surprised—Early French Success Reversed at the Close.

LONDON, Jan. 23—2 A. M.—News from Paris to the 20th has been received. The letters say the line of battle on the 19th reached from Montretout to La Celle, and that the French numbered 100,000 men, supported by a powerful force of artillery.

Gen. TROCHU, in his report of the battle, says:

"The day which commenced successfully did not terminate as we could have wished. The enemy were at first surprised, but subsequently concentrated great masses of artillery and infantry, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon our left receded. We resumed at nightfall the offensive movement but were unable to hold the heights which we had taken. The struggle was sanguinary. We have asked for an armistice."

Trochu Removed and Reinstated—The Council Conclude Not to "Swap Horses in Crossing the River"—Despondency and Dissatisfaction After the Defeat.

LONDON, Jan. 23—7 A. M.—Private letters from Paris state that the last meeting of the Council of Defense was stormy. Urgent demands were made upon Gen. TROCHU for grand sorties. The General proposed to resign, and the Council appointed Gens. VINOY, FREBAULT and CLEMENT-THOMAS a triumvirate to replace TROCHU. Subsequently, however, the Council recoiled from the responsibility of changing the plans for the defense of Paris, and Gen. TROCHU was fully sustained.

LONDON, Jan. 23—2½ P. M.—Advices from inside Paris to the 21st have been received.

Great dissatisfaction and despondency prevailed in consequence of Gen. TROCHU's failure in his last effort to break through the lines of the enemy. It was reported that a large and available force of artillery and infantry reserves took no part in the action. TROCHU's policy was loudly denounced as weak and temporizing.

The French Massed Near Mont de Valerien—The German Losses in the Sortie.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20, via LONDON, Jan. 21.—Under cover of a dense fog, today, the French troops were again massed near Fort Mont Valérien, but nothing further was attempted.

The Prussian position at Montretout was taken by surprise by the French, yesterday, and carried, but was subsequently retaken by the Prussian Ninth Division. The total German loss in both affairs was 20 officers and 200 men. Prisoners taken by the Germans say there are to be other attacks upon the investing lines, but assert positively that the National Guard will not fight.

Only Old Houses Struck by the German Shells—The Damage by the Fire Slight—St. Denis Fort Almost Silenced.

LONDON, Jan. 23—7 A. M.—A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* reports from Paris that the only effect of the bombardment upon the city has been the destruction of some old houses and wood-yards, and that the German fire latterly has been harmless.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 23.—The bombardment of St. Denis is progressing favorably. The fort is almost silenced.

Several fires in the town of St. Denis, and also within the walls of Paris, were observed today.

Withdrawal of the French into Paris—The Bombardment Resumed.

LONDON, Jan. 22—6 P. M.—The Emperor WILLIAM telegraphs to the Empress, under date of Versailles, 21st, as follows:

Yesterday the enemy entirely withdrew into Paris. Fifteen officers and 250 men were captured at St. Cloud.

The bombardment of Paris has been uninterrupted for the last few days. Fire has also been opened upon St. Denis.

OTHER MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Panic of the French at St. Quentin—15,000 in Flight—One Division of the Army Missing—Terror of the People in the North—Gambetta Still Unsubdued.

LONDON, Jan. 21—10 P. M.—The mobilized National Guard behaved badly in the battle of St. Quentin. Fully 15,000 of them became panic-stricken and fled from the field in disorder.

A dispatch from Cambrai, evening of the 20th, says there is a general panic among the people. The Germans are approaching and cannonading is audible. Gen. FAIDHERBE and staff have gone to Douai, and Gen. FAVRE to Lille. The whereabouts of one division of the army are unknown.

M. GAMBETTA has arrived at Lille.

A dispatch from Lille, 21st, reports the utmost consternation, and the women and children flying from the city. The troops are arriving in a pitiable state.

A later dispatch, dated at Lille on Saturday, 21st, afternoon, says M. GAMBETTA has delivered an address before enthusiastic throngs of the people, in which he advocates resistance to the enemy to the bitter end, and denounced the partisan and cowardly cry of "peace at any price." He repudiated any intention to form, or desire on his part for, a dictatorship; urged the people and army to do their duty, and prophesied a final triumph for the French arms. The report that Longwy is in flames is confirmed. The country around Valenciennes has been inundated in consequence of the expected approach of the Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 21—4½ P. M.—A dispatch from St. Quentin says the railway station was stormed by the Nineteenth Prussian Regiment, and that the town was afterward occupied. Ten thousand French troops were taken prisoners, of whom 2,000 had been wounded. Six guns were among the trophies of the victorious Germans.

Gambetta's Efforts to Infuse Courage into the People—The German Movements in the North—The German Emperor's Report of the Captures at St. Quentin.

LONDON, Jan. 22—9 A. M.—M. GAMBETTA, in another speech at Lille, expressed confidence in Gen. FAIDHERBE, to which he added that the General would continue his resistance to the enemy, and must, in the end, be successful. M. GAMBETTA also announced that fresh levies are to be raised for the armies of France. His remarks were the occasion of great enthusiasm among the people.

LONDON, Jan. 22—9½ P. M.—A dispatch from Arlon, 22d, says the bombardment of Longwy continues. The garrison reply energetically to the Prussian fire.

A dispatch from Lille, 22d, says the City of Cambrai has been summoned to surrender by 3 o'clock this afternoon.

M. GAMBETTA, in reply to a popular call, made a splendid speech today, the substance of which was that France prefers an eternal war to the surrender of any territory.

The Army of the North is rapidly resuming its organization.

LONDON, Jan. 22—10 P. M.—The Emperor telegraphs from Versailles to the Empress that the latest estimate of the French loss at St. Quentin is 15,000 men, including 11,000 prisoners.

A dispatch from Havre, 22d, says the Germans are entering the Departments of Calvados and Orne.

Occupation of Cambrai—Pitiful Condition of the French Refugees.

LONDON, Jan. 22—6 P. M.—The Emperor telegraphs to Berlin in relation to the northern movements as follows:

The enemy has withdrawn to Valenciennes and Douai.

We have again occupied Cambrai.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—The details which have come to hand of the defeat of Gen. FAIDHERBE, show that the French Army of the North has suffered a terrible blow, from which it can hardly recover. The entry of the retreating army into the City of Cambrai was a sad scene of disorder. The troops were shoeless and in rags, and the army fragmentary to a great degree.

Repulse of the Germans at Longwy—Gen. Faidherbe to Advance Again After an Interval of Rest.

ARLON, Belgium, Jan. 23.—The Prussians suffered a repulse at Longwy on Saturday. Their guns were dismounted, and they were forced to place their batteries at a greater distance from the walls. The batteries at Herselange and Cutry reply feebly to the fire of the besieged, The Prussians are waiting for heavier guns. On Sunday, however, the bombardment became more vigorous.

A French shell had set fire to and destroyed a farm-house within the investing lines of Longwy. Forty Prussians perished in the flames. It is said the fire of the garrison has silenced one of the Prussian batteries.

LILLE, Jan. 23.—Gen. FAIDHERBE issues a hopeful order of the day saying that, after a short interval of rest, the army of the North will again confront the invader.

Fighting Against Dijon—The Garibaldis—The French Hold Their Positions—Dole Captured by the Germans—Bourbaki's Retreat Endangered.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 23.—Dijon was attacked by a large Prussian force yesterday, and there were several engagements in the neighboring villages. The troops, commanded by MINOTTI and RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI were in action and behaved splendidly. The French maintained all their positions. The advanced posts of both armies were close to each other last night, and it was expected that the battle would be resumed today.

The Prussians occupied Dôle after a bombardment.

LONDON, Jan. 23—7 A. M.—It is said that Gen. FRANSEKY, with the Second German Corps, has left Versailles for Dijon, to confront Gen. BOURBAKI.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—The *Independance Belge* says there is no danger that BOURBAKI's line of retreat will be cut.

LONDON, Jan. 22—6 P. M.—An attempt by the French from Langres to surprise the Germans at Chaumont has miscarried.

Gen. TRESKOW, who has advanced from Beauquesne, is reported to have captured the strongly fortified woods at Tailles Bailly and the village of Perons. Five officers and eighty men were taken. The German loss was considerable.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Italian Sympathy for France Expressed in the Chamber of Deputies.

FLORENCE, Jan. 22.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, Signor VRONOSTO, in reply to an interpellation addressed to the Ministry, said it was impossible for Italy alone to mediate between France and Prussia. The Government, however, intended to seize an opportunity to co-operate with the other Powers in that direction.

In the course of the discussion which followed, four members of the Chamber, of different politics, warmly expressed sympathy for France.

Bismarck Promoted—French Cruisers Between Gibraltar and the British Channel—Requisitions by the Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 21—10 P. M.—Count VON BISMARCK has been promoted to be a Lieutenant-General.

Large droves of oxen intended for Paris have passed Rheims, and are ready for the advance of Gen. CHANZY, who is receiving reinforcements.

The French have established a line of cruisers between Gibraltar and the English Channel. Nine vessels have been appointed to the service, six of which are iron-clads.

LONDON, Jan. 21—5½ P. M.—The establishment of a Belgian camp at "Lamve" is discussed at Brussels.

The Prussians have imposed a requisition of 40,000 francs upon the people of Yvetot, (near Havre,) as a punishment for the sympathy displayed by them for the French cause.

The Mayor of the town of Bolbeck has been taken as a hostage by the Prussians.

IMPERIAL GERMANY.

Celebrating the Proclamation of the Empire—The Federal Treaties Sanctioned by the Bavarian Chamber.

LONDON, Jan. 22—Evening.—The Cities of Hamburg and Bremen celebrated the proclamation of King WILLIAM as Emperor of Germany by the firing of salutes. The citizens joined heartily in the demonstration, and decorated their residences in honor of the event.

MUNICH, Jan. 21.—The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies today sanctioned the Federal treaties by a vote of 102 against 48.

Assumption of the Title of Emperor Announced to the Army—Unification Due to its Bravery and Endurance.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 23.—The Emperor WILLIAM, in an order of the day, announces to the army his acceptance of the Imperial dignity, and acknowledges that its bravery and endurance have hastened the unification of Germany. He solemnly charges the army ever to remain the strong arm of the Fatherland.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Advices from Versailles say the Bavarian regiments were represented at the ceremony proclaiming King WILLIAM Emperor of Germany.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The United States Minister to Portugal—Queen Victoria to Open Parliament in Person—Small-Pox in England—A Steamer Puts Back.

LISBON, Jan. 21.—An article from an American journal, reflecting upon the American Minister to Portugal, having been brought to the notice of the officers of the United States war steamers *Guerriere* and *Brooklyn*, they have unanimously signed a memorial contradicting the article, and expressing their esteem for the Minister.

LONDON, Jan. 22—9 A. M.—The *Observer*, of today, announces that the Queen will personally open the session of Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 23—4½ P. M.—The number of deaths from small-pox in England is said to average 150 weekly.

The steam-ship *England*, which sailed from Liverpool Jan. 11, for New-York, has returned to Queenstown, in consequence of a severe gale having caused the escape of gas from some dangerous chemicals among her cargo.

ALBANY.

Brief Session of the Legislature Last Evening—Some Interesting Bills Introduced—A Hearing in the Twombly Case—His Chances of Getting Justice.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Both Houses of the Legislature held a brief session this evening. Mr. MADIGAN, of New-York, introduced in the Assembly a bill to regulate houses of prostitution in New-York after the Parisian plan, by licenses and medical supervision.

MR. TWOMBLY'S CASE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections had a hearing in the contested seat case of TWOMBLY *vs.* CAREY, this evening. T. E. STEWART and J. W. HOWE appeared as counsel for TWOMBLY, and TOM FIELDS for CAREY. The facts relating to the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward were admitted as claimed by Mr. TWOMBLY. In the case of the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, which was also thrown out by the New-York Canvassers, Mr. TWOMBLY offered the evidence of Mr. HENRIQUES and Mr. DENISON, the two inspectors, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, both of whom agreed as to how the vote stood in that district. They also testified that Mr. TERHUNE, one of the United States Marshals, helped to make the first count of the votes, which furnished an excuse for the County Canvassers to throw out the vote of the district. The facts proven and admitted by the Committee show that if the two districts had not been thrown out, Mr. TWOMBLY would have had eighteen majority. FIELDS objected to the evidence on the same ground as at the last meeting of the Committee,—that it was going back of the returns of the Canvassers. But the Committee overruled the objection. Another meeting of the Committee is to be held to-morrow afternoon, and a report will probably be made during the week. Mr. CAREY cannot vote on the case, and it will require the vote of only one honest and fair-minded Democrat to give Mr. TWOMBLY his seat. Whether such a one can be found remains to be seen. Mr. RANDALL, of Cortland, and Mr. WEEKS, of Clinton, are looked upon as honorable Democrats, who are, or ought to be, independent; but they will doubtless be whipped into the traces when the vote comes.

THE SNOW-STORM.

Effects of the Severe Weather in this City and Elsewhere.

Trains and Mails Delayed—Impediments to Travel in the City—Casualties—Suffering Among the Poor.

The dense, moist snow-storm of Saturday night had been cleared away but a few brief hours before premonitory symptoms of another appeared. Sunday evening came with an overclouded sky and a cold wind. The latter increased in force and frigidity as the night wore on, and yesterday's earliest dawning found the thermometer only 8° above zero. There was but a very slight moderation of wind or temperature until about 12 o'clock, when the mercury indicated 14° above zero. At that hour snow began to fall in whirling eddies, which afterward merged into a fierce, intensely cold whirlwind. The flakes came down thick and fast, with apparently needle-pointed ends, which assailed the face and every exposed portion of the body with stinging effect. During the afternoon the storm added strength to its previous force. Pedestrians beat forward against the wind, and were scarcely able to make any progress, especially where the heavy granite side-walks presented a surface far more slippery than glass. Even the four-horse car and stage teams staggered and swayed to and fro with closed eyes and depressed heads as though shrinking from the keen-edged freezing blast and driving snow-hail. There were many downfalls of man and beast, with not a few contusions and bruises in consequence. The drivers suffered terribly, being obliged to face the storm unshielded in the least from its fury, icicles incrusting their beards and hair, while the snow-rifts were piling over their feet. The policemen fared scarcely better, except that by exercise they could maintain some warmth.

The sufferings of many others were possibly even greater. The poor work-girls and others, scantily clad, with not a penny to spare from their miserable weekly wages of four, five, or six dollars, for car-fare, struggled along their weary homeward way, shivering and almost benumbed.

In the attics and cellars of the Five Points and other haunts of the poorer classes, where the wretched walls and doors were but as sieves to admit the bitter wind, and not a coal of fire, or sufficient clothes or coverlets to temper their misery, the night must have been one of agony.

All the many car and some of the stage lines were obliged to double their teams at an early hour. The trips were very irregularly made, especially after nightfall. The Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues and Broadway lines were the most regular. The Second, Fourth and Ninth were much impeded. Some of the cross-town routes were obliged to suspend operations.

The ferries were very much impeded—more so than at any previous time this season. The steamer *Mineola*, while entering her Fulton Ferry slip was swung violently against the dock, and sustained considerable damage. Quantities of floating ice, with the impenetrable cloud of snow-flakes, combined to render the navigation of the harbor and both rivers exceedingly dangerous. Off the coast a tremendous north-east gale raged, and it is feared that many disasters have occurred. All the mails were delayed. The Eastern was six hours, the Southern five, the Pennsylvania, Washington, Erie, and others, from one to two hours, and the Northern and Central six hours behind time. There were a number of serious casualties.

SARAH MCCARTY fell, last evening, at the corner of Broadway and Rector-street, and broke her leg. She was sent to the Park Hospital.

SAMUEL GRIMES fell, yesterday, in Sixth-avenue, and broke his ankle. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Late at night a Grecian organ-grinder, sixty years of age, named EDWARD HORNER, was found under the snow on Broadway, Williamsburg, benumbed and insensible from the cold. Himself and instrument were taken to the Station-house. His arm and hands were frost-bitten.

An unknown man was found lying in First-street, Hoboken, about 9½ o'clock. He was intoxicated, in an unconscious condition and freezing to death. He was cared for.

A young man named WILLIAM CLARKE was found in an insensible condition on the sidewalk in Sussex-street, Jersey City. He was taken to the City Hospital, when it was found he was badly frozen.

Toward midnight the snow ceased falling, the wind somewhat abated, and the temperature moderated. But the air was intensely cold, and promised no great change for today. About six inches of snow fell during the day. All the outward and inward bound trains were greatly impeded.

The Snow-Storm in New-Jersey.

The pelting, biting and drifting snow-storm which prevailed yesterday was most uncomfortably felt by the people of Jersey City, particularly those who were obliged to travel in the city railroad cars, which frequently got off the track, causing much delay and tedious exposure to the bitter cold.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in Newark, the thermometer stood 3° below zero, and all day it was intensely cold. The snow, which commenced falling at about 11 o'clock A. M., continued during the day, and toward night the snow-brooms were at work cleaning the horse-car tracks. In view of the severe and sudden cold the poor are suffering terribly there, as elsewhere, and the Superintendent of the Poor has made out a list of the most needy for the use of those who have something to give.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Jan. 23, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.06	52	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.28	14	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.29	7	N.	Gentle.	Snow.
Buffalo	30.08	5	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.13	52	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.40	25	W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Chicago	30.19	20	S. W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	30	E.	Very gentle	Clear.
Cleveland	30.14	17	N. E.	......	Snow.
Duluth	30.07	15	W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Key West	30.19	65	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.99	47	N.W.	......	Fair.
Lake City	30.18	56	..	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.12	63	S.	Very gentle	Clear.
New-York	30.20	10	N.W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Omaha	30.16	22	..	Calm.	Fair.
Oswego	30.19	3	S. E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Philadelphia	30.21	9	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.23	Zer	E.	Brisk.	Snow.
Savannah	30.15	56	..	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.14	31	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.18	10	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.15	12	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.09	52	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Norfolk	30.11	27	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-London, Ct	30.19	4	N. E.	Very brisk.	Snow.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Intense Cold and Snow—The Thermometer Ranging to Twenty-six Below Zero East and North—Forty-five Below Zero on the Top of Mount Washington—The Snow—The Storm in the South.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—The weather is intensely cold, with strong wind and snow. The thermometer indicates 17° below zero. In Montreal this morning it indicated 26° below zero.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 23.—This is the coldest day of the season. The thermometer stood at zero at 10 o'clock this morning.

BELFAST, Me., Jan. 23.—The thermometer is 17° below zero. The bay and harbor are completely frozen over.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 23.—This is the coldest of the season. The thermometer stands at from 18° to 20° below zero.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 23.—This is the coldest day of the season. The thermometer, this morning, indicated from 20° to 24° degrees below zero, in various localities, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon, 10° below. Calais reports 30° below, and Wiscasset 10° below.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Intensely cold weather is reported from all quarters this morning. At Boston the thermometer stood at 6° below zero, and at Portsmouth, N. H., and Lowell, Mass., from 12° to 15° below.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Observations taken at 10 A. M. Barometer, 23.16; thermometer, 20°; relative humidity, 18; wind northwest; velocity of wind, 50 miles per hour. Yesterday, at 7 A. M., the thermometer was 5°. It continued to fall until midnight, when it was 45°. The clouds passed off the mountain at 6 P. M. It was perfectly clear all night, but the wind blew fearfully. The frozen joints of the house, as they were started with the wind, gave a report like the discharge of a small piece of artillery.

Observations taken at 7 P. M: Barometer, 23.61; thermometer, 1° below zero; relative humidity, .37; wind north; velocity of wind 1 mile per hour. The reporter telegraphs: "I have never noticed any period of storm when the barometer sympathized more closely with the velocity of wind than during the last twenty-four hours. Constructing two curves in the same time and scale, one representing the velocity of the wind, the other the corresponding barogram, the difference in length of the ordinates of the two curves in a diagram on a small scale is hardly perceptible.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Snow fell here about twelve hours, ceasing at about 8 o'clock this evening. It is not deep, however, and the street cars have been running steadily, the tracks being kept clear by means of sweepers. The cold is intense.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The cold increases. The thermometer this morning stands at 4° below zero. The river is frozen over from here to Peekskill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Snow commenced falling this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 23.—A large fleet of coasters have put in here for a harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The Winter rains are falling throughout the State.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Landing of a Small Filibuster Expedition—Remington Rifles Captured.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Information has been received here of the landing of ten filibusters at Rio de la Palma, in the Vuelta-Abojo region. Two of the men were captured; also, a boat containing forty-eight Remington guns and copies of a proclamation signed by QUESADA.

Details of the Latest Expedition—Quesada's Proclamation in Full—A Schooner Loading with Arms at Nassau—Mourning for Prim—Abstracting Drafts from the Mail.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—The filibusters captured at Rio de la Palma came in a schooner from New-York. Two of them were killed. Eight remain, with the leader, FELIPE RIVERA. Volunteer citizens are pursuing the rest of them. The capture of the boat and arms is confirmed. The proclamation of QUESADA to the people of Vuelta Abajo says:

"I send you what you asked for. Your opportunity to break your yoke will have come when I disembark a powerful expedition somewhere, and send you arms and ammunition. Your brothers in the Eastern Department began with less, and whipped their enemies. To arms, and war against a cowardly Spanish assassin."

It is signed "Quesada," but has no date or place attached to the document. No importance is given here to the landing of these filibusters. ....A letter from Nassau, dated the 13th instant, announces that the schooner *Eastern Queen* is loading with arms and ammunition, ostensibly for San. Domingo....The English brig *Leona* ran into the English brig *Frank*, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, loaded with molasses, off Matanzas. The *Frank* was sunk, but the crew were saved. The *Leona* was damaged and leaking....For three days the bells will toll and the guns of the fort be fired in memory of PRIM....ANTONIO GIRAL, a post-office employe, has been arrested, charged with being accessory to the collection of drafts that had been abstracted from the mails.

GEORGIA SENATORS.

Report on their Claims by the Senate Judiciary Committee—Position of Each Applicant for Admission—Views of Different Members of the Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The reports upon the eligibility of the contesting claimants o Senatorial seats from Georgia, were made in the Senate today, and substantiate the statements previously made in these dispatches. The resolution indorsed by the majority declares HILL to be entitled to a seat. The report accompanying is agreed to by Messrs. TRUMBULL, EDMUNDS, CONKLING and CARPENTER. Mr. STEWART presents a minority report and resolution in favor of FARROW and WHITELY, and Mr. THURMAN, who unites with the majority in the opinion that the election of HILL was legal, presents a resolution admitting Dr. MILLER, chosen at the same election, to a seat on taking the oath prescribed for officers whose disabilities have been removed. Mr. TRUMBULL promises to ask the consideration of the resolutions by the Senate at the first opportunity.

To the Associated Press.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the credentials of the gentlemen claiming to have been elected Senators from Georgia, say in their report, made to the Senate today, that the General Assembly of that State was organized in 1868, and at the time of the election of Mr. HILL and Mr. MILLER, contained in each House a constitutional quorum of legal members. Three of the claimants, Messrs. HILL, FARROW and WHITELEY, have had their political disabilities removed by the act of Congress of July, 1866. Mr. MILLER never labored under political disabilities, imposed by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, but it is admitted that he acted as a surgeon in the rebel army, under an appointment, from a Colonel of a rebel regiment and had thus given aid to persons in hostility to the United States, and, therefore, cannot take the oath required by the act of July, 1862. The act of July, 1868, prescribes a qualified oath to be taken by persons elected or appointed to office, from whom political disabilities have been removed. Mr. MILLER, however, is not relieved from taking the oath prescribed by the act of July, 1868, and in the opinion of the Committee not entitled to the seat, and it follows from the conclusions of the Committee as to the proceedings in the election of HILL and MILLER, that neither FARROW or WHITELEY is entitled to a seat. The Committee are of opinion that HILL was duly elected, by the Legislature having authority to elect a Senator, and is entitled to take his seat on taking the oath required by the Constitution and the laws. All the contestants maintained the position before the Committee, that the ineligibility or disqualification of individual members not sufficiently numerous to affect its constitutional quorum, was an immaterial issue. The Committee, therefore, have not deemed it necessary to discuss the question further than to state the facts in regard to it. The majority of the Committee agreeing to the report are Senators TRUMBULL, EDMUNDS, CONKLING and CARPENTER. Senator THURMAN argued with them that HILL is entitled to take his seat, and holds that MILLER is also entitled to take his seat on taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Senators STEWART and RICE of the minority, in the presentation of their views say the main question is which election should be held valid, that of HILL and MILLER in 1868, or FARROW and WHITELEY in 1870. In the determination of this question, much depends upon the point of time when Georgia became entitled to representation in Congress. After referring to the Reconstruction laws on this subject they say they have been able to find no case in the history of the Government where Senators have been admitted from a State not entitled to representation in Congress at the time of the election Congress has already, in effect, decided that the necessary legislation, declaring that Georgia was entitled to representation, was not made prior to the election of HILL and MILLER, nor has any subsequent Congressional act recognized as legal the organization of the Legislature in 1868. They recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring FARROW and WHITELEY elected and entitled to seats.

THE HOLDEN IMPEACHMENT.

Convening the High Court in Raleigh, N. C.—Voluminous Reply of Gov. Holden—Counsel on Both Sides.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 23.—The High Court of Impeachment was convened today, and Gov. HOLDEN filed his answer to the articles of impeachment. The answer is a very voluminous document, and covers at least two hundred pages of foolscap. The Board of Managers will make their replication to-morrow at 12 M., and the trial will then proceed regularly. The Managers retain as counsel Ex-Gov. BRAGG, Ex-Gov. GRAHAM and Hon. A. S. MERRIMON. Gov. HOLDEN retains as his counsel Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, EDWARD CONIGLAND, RICHARD C. BADGER, and Hon. NATHANIEL DOYDIN and J. M. MCCORKLE.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Unsold Lands of the Central Pacific Railroad—A Match Between Dion and Rudolphe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—It is asserted that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has placed on record a mortgage for $10,000,000, covering all the unsold land in its possession within the State of California, and it is generally supposed the object is to defeat the operation of the bill reported by Mr. LAWRENCE, and now before Congress. On the other hand, a card appears today from Judge SANDERSON, attorney for the Company, affirming that the mortgage is not made for the purpose of evading any act of Congress, but to serve as a basis for a loan to be used in constructing branches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Arrangements have been completed for three match games of billiards between JOSEPH DION and A. P. RUDOLPHE, for $1,000 a side each game, to be played here soon, and DION to allow RUDOLPHE $250 to cover the expenses of the trip.

THE EAST.

Fire and Loss of Life in Milford, Mass.—Wreck on Ipswich Bar and Suffering of the Crew.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—A fire in Milford, this morning, destroyed the Bay State and Alhambra blocks, including eleven stores and the upper portions of two dwellings; also FISHER's stables and seven horses. A Mrs. NEWTON, who occupied one of the dwellings, was burned to death.

The stores were occupied by John O. Leary, dry goods; Morse & Wood, boots and shoes; J. White, periodicals; C. W. Wilcox, jewelry; H. A. Goodrich, grocer; J. B. Knight, provisions; A. Angell, drugs; S. W. Heath, drygoods; P. P. Goodspeed, jewelry; W. Sanders, boots and shoes; Joel Rice, drugs. The losses are not yet ascertained. The thermometer was below zero, and it was impossible to control the flames or save the property....The schooner *White Rover*, Capt. DOWNES, which started from the Isle of Shoals, yesterday, to save the crew of a vessel and two men in a boat, was wrecked on Ipswich Bar on Sunday night. The crew were saved, but badly frost-bitten. The men in the boat were saved. The vessel was lost.

Fires in Woburn and Newburyport—Massachusetts and the Berdell Bonds—Labor Reform.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—SKINNER & Co.'s tannery in Woburn was burned down yesterday. Loss, $20,000; insured. A fire in Newburyport, this morning, destroyed the school-house on Washington-street. Loss to the city, $15,000. In Lynn, last night, STEPHEN D. LAMPER, of the firm of LAMPER & BROTHER, was killed by falling down stairs....A resolution was passed by the House to-day, appropriating $50,000 to enforce the rights of the State in connection with the Berdell bonds, and Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroads....The Labor Reform League is holding its third anniversary meeting in Eliott Hall. President JOHN ORRIS in the chair. The attendance is small. Among the speakers are S. S. FOSTER, Mrs. E. L. DANIELLS, Prof. TOURJEE, Mrs. E. R. STILL, and other lights in reformatory movements. The Treasurer's annual report shows receipts of nearly $4,000, and expenses of about the same amount.

THE WEST.

Two Steam-Boats Burned in Wisconsin—Fire and Loss of Life in Plainville, Ohio—A Boiler Explosion Near St. Paul, Ind.—Two Men's Bodies Blown a Hundred Yards.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—A La Crosse dispatch of today says that the steam-boats *Chippeway* and *Johnny Schmoker*, owned by H. S. RUMSEY, of La Crosse, were burned on Saturday forenoon at Rumsey's Landing. Loss about $30,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The dwelling-house of HENRY BRODIS, near Plainville, was burned on Saturday. A child was burned to death, and nothing was to be found after the fire but the charred remains.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—The boiler in Stevenson's saw-mill, located near St. Paul, Ind., exploded this afternoon. HORACE STEVENSON, ABE DEMONT, JAMES RALFORD and SAM MCCARTY were killed instantly. The bodies of two of the men were found 100 yards from the saw-mill. Want of proper supply of water in the boiler is supposed to have been the cause of the explosion.

Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association held a meeting last night at the wigwam in Forty-ninth-street. GEORGE P. BRADFORD, the President, occupied the chair. The attendance was quite small, owing to the storm. A number of names were presented for membership, and several standing committees were appointed. In reference to the rumors afloat concerning the reorganization of the Republican Party by the State Central Committee, the following was offered by Mr. E. L. BULLOCK:

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to the State Central Committee, and ask them that no stumbling-block be thrown in our way, and thereby delay the good work which has commenced under such favorable auspices.

An amendment was offered requesting that the State Central Committee take such action as in their wisdom will tend to the consolidation, harmony, and success of the Republican Party.

An excited debate followed, and on motion of IRA A. ALLEN the whole matter was laid on the table for one month.

The meeting then adjourned.

Serious Fire in Pearl-street this Morning.

At an early hour this morning fire was discovered in the cellar of No. 255 Pearl-street, which was not entirely extinguished when we went to press. The flames had access through the hatchways to all parts of the building, and every floor was, therefore, damaged. The basement, first, and second floors were occupied by HENDRICKSON & LISBURGER, agents of the New-Haven Coffee Manufacturing Company, whose loss is estimated at about $3,000. The two upper floors were occupied by BREWSTER & MILLS, dealers in bristles, whose loss is supposed to be about $5,000. The building is damaged to the amount of $3,000.

ISOLATED PARIS.

Additional Extracts from Our Correspondent's Diary of the Siege.

Sad Neglect of the Gardes Mobiles—The Parisians Not Excessively Charitable—Christmas Week a Profoundly Sad Season—Heroic Conduct of the People—Intense Sufferings—The Fuel Question—Campaign Incidents.

In the TIMES of yesterday several columns of extracts from the exceedingly interesting but elaborate diary of one of our special correspondents stationed within Paris, which we received by the last European mail, were given, and below we present a few more. We regret that we have not space for the entire story:

DECEMBER SCENES.

Ever since the month of December came in, the weather has been intensely cold, and the troops have suffered more from it than from the almost unceasing rains of November. But the zymotic diseases have sensibly diminished. I have no doubt that the sufferings of the Gardes Mobiles have been intense, for, in addition to their lack of shelter and proper nourishment, they are very imperfectly clad. A regard for the truth, even though it may offend, compels me to say that these young men are sadly neglected. While the Gardes Nationales and the city troops go to the ramparts wrapped up in warm overcoats, in flannels, and supplied even with "life-preservers," or *plastrons*, the Mobiles in the trenches and upon the outposts, have a scanty supply of clothing or of covering, while they are not permitted to have the rousing fires, (fortunately for the remaining houses in the environs,) before which the citizen soldiers toast themselves when upon night service. Many of the latter are not even separated from the wives of their bosom, for, from patriotism from a regard for a dear husband's health and comfort, or from a suspicion that rampart duty is not as confining as the husbands represent it, many wives insist upon sleeping in the bastions, and in sharing the coverlets carried out, in advance, by a domestic. The Mobiles fare otherwise. Thousands of them are compelled to keep in motion a good part of the night to keep from freezing. After the late battles they suffered horribly. The excuse given was that the blankets were left in Paris, and could not be carried out in time. That is to say that it required four days to transport the camp equipages two miles and a half; but the real reason came out on the following day, when M. SIMON made an appeal to the public for contributions of blankets, and flannels, and coverlets of all sorts, for the Mobiles. Unfortunately there was but a feeble response to this appeal. A few hundred blankets were contributed willingly by some well-to-do persons, the rest were handed in grudgingly, many demanding a return of the articles or a receipt upon which future payment could be demanded. A very large majority of the people felt that they had done their full duty in loading down some relative or friend in the National Guard. I have never yet found a writer, even a Parisian journalist, bold enough or audacious enough to say that the French are a charitable people. Remembering how the Americans, North and South, exerted themselves to supply the soldiers in the field—remembering the nice fat boxes which used to reach us, filled with everything, from woolen socks and boned turkey to meerschaum pipes and *eau-de-vie*—I cannot but feel sensibly, although a stranger to the country and the people, the utter neglect of these young Mobiles, now separated from their home and their relatives. It would not be so bad if neglect were the worst of it, but to neglect injury is added. The orators of the clubs are never weary swearing at the Bretons. The *maires* abolish Catholic schools, and abuse the priests revered by the Bretons and Vendeans. Caricatures of the grossest sort upon their religion and the head vicar of their Church are forever before their eyes; and the Government, even, having fresh meat only one day in the week, gives it to the Catholic Bretons on Friday, distributing codfish on Tuesday.

"HOLIDAY" NOTES.

Christmas has come and has gone, leaving behind few souvenirs to recall in happy memories, few excesses to regret in retrospective penitence. At best, it was a cold and dreary day. There are few in Paris who will ever care to spend another Christmas like it, for all of the usual elements of gayety and happiness were lacking. From the archbishop in his palace to the *ouvrier* in his humble apartment, the day was profoundly sad. Scarcely a family in all the city saw its members united around the genial hearth of home; scarcely a household which had not cause for mourning the loss of some of its own, or of near and cherished friends. Superficial and unthinking observers have remarked that there is no such word as "home" in the French language; but if the single word cannot be found, its equivalent is seen in all languages, and the words *chez soi* embrace all of the endearing souvenirs and sentiments to be found in the sweet English word "home" or in the German word "heim." It was *bien triste chez soi* yesterday, and we can all feelingly pray to be delivered from such another Christmas Day. The privations of the siege are beginning to show most sensible effects upon the Parisian populace, and Christmas week was one of many hardships, and of great endurance. No one can now deny that the people are bearing their privations with fortitude and that their attitude is all the more praiseworthy because all hope of succor from the provinces is gone. True, there is no help for it, and a reversal of the Government could serve no good purpose, but the Parisians are not a thinking people, and we must praise them now for a bit of sober reflection. They are certainly keeping up a good heart against a very adverse fortune. Everything seems to go against them. They have very bad luck. Everything goes wrong, and, as a clerical friend expressed it this morning, "Providence seems to frown upon all of their efforts." This clerical view, however, given in eminently clerical language, does not exactly coincide with my own, for I am far more inclined to attribute these rapidly increasing disasters to the incapacity of JULES FAVRE and some of his *confrères*, and from my own studies of the management of affairs proof enough could be adduced to acquit Providence of all complicity before or after the fact. It was certainly not the fault of Providence that DUCROT failed to pass the Marne in time because he did not have pretty painted boats enough to complete his pontoons, for Providence seemed to have left a hundred most beautiful trees there for that especial purpose. But Gen. DUCROT could not complete his bridge without his painted boats. It is not the fault of Providence that we are suffering for want of bread, or that, having neglected to establish mills until the flour was gone, the people eat in three days all the flour which can be made in five. Nor is it the fault of Providence that, having neglected all measures to supply fuel until there was none to be had, it is now necessary to cut the trees in the Bois de Vincennes and along the boulevards, to keep the people from freezing, while the wood and coal in store is being collected. The only charge that I have against Providence is that these self-complacent men, happy in the consciousness of having done their duty in every way, are not removed to a higher and better sphere, in order to leave their places vacant to be filled with sinners of energy, good sense and wisdom. If Providence would only frown very heavily upon these rulers instead of upon this people, there might be yet some hope for poor France.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE.

If one were to ask any foreign officer who has had an opportunity of seeing the French Army in this war what, in his opinion, was the great cause of these unparalleled disasters, his unhesitating reply would be—want of discipline. As a secondary point, but which is perhaps, after all, the primary, he would say a want of reading and a want of coolness on the part of the officers. An officer has everything in his own hands, and can make his regiment a good one or a poor one as he sees fit, provided he devotes himself to the task in a gracious, kindly, just, calm but rigid manner. These are by no means incompatibles. There are in every regiment, of whatever nationality, some bad men. In every thousand an officer finds about a dozen veritable sons of Satan, who combat discipline and revolt against order and restraint. The remaining 988 men are amenable to discipline. Here we find whole battalions disturbed by only half a dozen of these evil spirits. Unfortunately they are treated with too great lenity, and even when caught in a conspiracy against their own officers the worst punishment they receive is a complaining speech or a statement in a newspaper, to which the conspirators reply, the affair ending in a happy settlement at the end of a "family council." Naturally the regular officers do not like this state of things, but what can they do? "Were I to apply the army regulations strictly to my battalion," said a commandant to me, "the men would hold a meeting to-night, overthrow me for being a tyrant, or a martinet, and elect another commander in my place. They are spoiled children, (*enfauts gatis*,) and until I can be sustained by the military authorities, I must humor them or throw up my grade." True there is no escape from the dilemma. In the face of that admirably disciplined army without it is a pity, but only time and a still more bitter experience perhaps, can open the eyes of those who have the remedy in their hands.

NEWSPAPER ASSURANCES.

That the truth could by any possibility improve the spirit of the people, does not seem to occur to local journalists. "Calumniate!" said BEAUMARCHAIS, "something can always be found." "Lie," say the Parisians, "there are always fools enough to believe you." This would seem to have very little connection with the subject of this paragraph if I did not explain that the Government and the Press started out with the statement that there were provisions enough for six months or more. This lie was pretty well stuck to, but at last people began to ask why, if there were provisions for so long a time, they were not brought out. Why, for example a single redherring, or one-quarter of a codfish was given as the three days' ration of meet, when there was enough of all things for six months, was a little beyond the reasoning powers of the poor. Doubtless there was something wrong in this reasoning, but as it would never do to confess to having lied, the former story was kept up, and one saw, besides, one of those curiosities of journalism peculiar to this city. In one column you read that there was an abundance of everything, and that the Prussians would find themselves mistaken if they hoped to take Paris by famine before next April. This was evidently intended for the perusal of the enemy, while in the adjoining column was a paragraph which the Prussians were expected to overlook. Here we were told that suffering had already began, that a herring for three days was the ration, that there was a dangerous disease among the horses, and that the bread had to be rationed. I do not know anything more trying to the temper than to read three or four Paris journals for the purpose of getting at the truth of some particularly interesting or important question. Get a journalist in a corner and he will acknowledge the fact with a shrug of the shoulders and a *que voulez-vous?* and there is a popular song where a very respectable bourgeoise opens the *Siècle* to find everything quiet and serene, and turns to the *Liberté* to read that everything is wrong and the peace disturbed. What can he think? "Clearly the moment has come for us to show ourselves; let us hide," he sings, with a glance from one journal to the other. The moment has now come when the journals must show these provisions for six months, or cease their boasting. There is no longer room for disguising the fact that Paris is hungry. Fresh beef and mutton have been exhausted for many a day, and horse meat begins to turn upon the stomach. After having been fifteen days without eating a piece of meat as large as a capital letter, I tried to overcome my prejudice for horse, but made a complete failure. The flesh is strong, stinking, (if I may be pardoned for using a word better than any other for the place,) and generally very soft. The taste is not at all agreeable, and it can only be disguised by dressing the meat in sauces of various sorts, so highly seasoned that one could eat his own grandfather in them without recognizing the taste of his ancestors. I must say that I was carried away by the lavish praise the French bestow upon horse, at least far enough to say that it might be all very well for those who were fond of it, but I am now satisfied that the flesh of the horse is not fit for human food except as a *dernier ressort*, in which case even cats and dogs may be swallowed. After all, we find that the choice of animals made by the ancients, twenty-five thousand years ago, more or less, was not an entirely hap-hazard affair; for, as the wisdom of it becomes more and more apparent, we find grounds for the presumption that it might have been, after the experience of ten or fifteen thousand years before their time. If reasons are demanded, we may give for one that the horse is an animal that sweats; and further, we find that his fat turns to oil when tried. Whether this is a good reason, or a bad reason, or no reason at all, it is clear that the mania for horse is rapidly diminishing. Those who at first eat it out of bravado, or because the Academy said that it was good, now prefer to eat rat or even dog; and although the hunger has greatly increased, there is no proportionate increase in the number of horses killed. None of the servants, or poor, around me will now eat horse, but several of them have eaten rat, cat and dog, paying a higher price for the meat than they would have paid for horse. As for those who have spent so much time in proving that horse-meat is superior to every other known species, I do not believe that they were honest. Their loud talk is, as Mr. CARLYLE says, but "a self-deception still, and quasi-heroic gasconade."

NEED FOR BREAD.

Of course bread is the main thing. Today, for the first time, the staff of life begins to show signs of failing us. The two bakers in this street and one around the corner have closed their shops through inability to get flour. Naturally this threw the whole quarter into consternation; but the explanation came in time to avoid all trouble. As I find fault with so many things, I am tempted to drop this subject just here; but if the reader will only be good enough to imagine it done before going on, he will be better able to see how hard it is to write of faults without calling them faults, or to speak of spades without calling them spades. The authorities made an error in their bread account. Whether this was due to their many preoccupations or to their own doubts as to the duration of the siege, history must determine. If the former, one may reply that the question of bread should have been considered of the first importance; if the second, the fact can be used in an argument upon their responsibility for other things. The naked fact is this: It was supposed, and officially reported, that there was flour enough to supply bread up to the 1st of February next, with enough unground wheat in store to last two months more. Admitting these premises the inference is clear that there was no need of occupying the official mind with grinding-mills before the middle of January. But the facts did not sustain the official inference—*tant pis* for the facts, for the inference was sustained by the statement that the bread had been fed away to horses. How this was made straight, when only a given ration of flour was distributed daily, and when the same quantity would be given out, whether eaten by men, horses or canary birds, I cannot pretend to say; for, to correct all the errors in French logic would be a task. At any rate, a few days ago it was suddenly discovered that the flour was very nearly out, and no mills for grinding the wheat in store. Every possible effort was at once directed toward the reparation of this error. In CAIL's foundry one hundred grinding-stones were started, and more in other localities, but as yet they are unable to turn out enough to supply the former quota, and hence the closing of the bakeries. Moreover, the flour is coarse, dark and repulsive in appearance, so much so as to cause great complaints; but I am of opinion that the flour really contains more nutritious or more substantial properties than if finely ground and bolted. The Parisians do not think so, however, and I do not think that they could be tempted to eat a pone of our Virginia corn-bread, or the black bread of the Germans.

THE FUEL QUESTION.

The supply of fuel is another question of the first importance. There is no coal, the whole having been taken by the Government for the manufacture of gas and for running the engines upon the circular railroad. I am now writing with fingers stiffened with cold, as some compositor will perceive to his cost. For a month the want of charcoal has been a serious thing for the small families who always use it for cooking. For three weeks we have had coke, at a very high price, but this has at length given out, and there remains nothing but wood. "Well," the reader will exclaim, "what better for a good fire than wood?" Nothing, I admit, and were I M. ROTHSCHILD, I should always sit before a wood fire. Wood is to be had yet, but today the price has been raised. Yesterday I paid forty cents for fifty pounds, (buying wood by the pound!) and I am now forced to pay forty-five cents. To-morrow it will be fifty cents, perhaps, or just one cent a pound for wood. A little estimate can be made here of the amount of a correspondent's weekly pay which has to go for wood alone, but it should be remembered that I began my letter by stating that the weather is intensely cold. After this computation one can make a few very just reflections upon the poor women and children, the sick and the aged, who have to pass these cold December days and nights without a spark of fire. Of other things there is a growing scarcity. Candles sell for ten cents each. The gas is cut off in all private and public houses, and only a lamp here and there is left burning in the streets. Of vegetables there remain rice, beans and potatoes, although the latter are now given out by ounces as a part of the daily ration. To the ration is added herrings, a few codfish, and at times bits of salt pork. The only contented men I have seen are the department clerks. A young man in the Marine sold his ration of butter for forty francs, and enough of the rest to net him, his own wants supplied, the sum of ninety francs. How the clerks get so much at this time I am unable to say, for although I had, or was informed that I had, when with my regiment, three extra rations for myself, I never could find enough left over to sell. Besides, being entitled to three horses and keeping only two, there was another ration to spare, yet at the end of every month it took a little more than my pay to make up the deficit in my mess bill. Yet these marine clerks sell a large quantity of provisions, however obtained, and they are not entirely ungrateful to the Republic, for the young man who sold his butter remarked this evening, in the most patriotic manner that, being a clerk under the Empire, he would yet have blown his brains out before saluting the Emperor. Clearly, men of his calibre should have some extra recompense, be it only an extra pound of butter.

CAMPAIGN INCIDENTS.

It must be confessed that incidents of courtesy between the rival hosts form the spice of a soldier's life, and greatly soften the rigors of a severe campaign. Who has not read with pleasure the courteous interviews and pleasant scenes which occurred during that hard Winter campaign in the Crimea. One of them occurs to me now. It was cold and miserable weather, too wet for active operations, and the two armies laid in the trenches opposite each other, keenly watching every movement on the part of the enemy. Food was scarce on both sides. One day two bustards flew over the French lines and were wounded, but not killed. Although not able to fly they could run, and they started for the Russian side. A French officer sprang over the works and gave chase. A file of Russian soldiers rose and fired at him, but as he did not stop his pursuit, and ran always toward the enemy in chase of his birds, the Russians gave him a round of cheers and peals of laughter when officer and bustards were rolling together in the mud. Wringing the necks of his birds, the Captain held out one for the enemy, and a Russian Captain came forward to get it. It was with a gesture of thanks that he picked up the bird and turned back to his works, feeling perfectly sure that not a shot would be fired at him. During the Winter of '62 and '63, when upon the Potomac, orders were given to the officers to prevent all communication with the enemy on the other side of the river. The week of my service, word was brought to me that the pickets were conversing. Walking up under cover of a small wood I heard the rebel and the Yankee trying to drive a bargain, and the harmless nature of the transaction made me hesitate to interrupt it. The trade was finally struck, a boat-load of coffee for so much tobacco. Soon a small boat with sail and rudder fixed was started far up the stream, and it came to the rebel wharf with a precision which showed an experienced hand. The coffee was discharged and the tobacco sent back. It was then a question of another cargo, but the rebel refused. He was finally induced to barter by the addition of two old copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES and a *Harper's Weekly* added to the coffee. Once more the cargo of tobacco was sent back with commercial punctuality. The pouches were filled with the fragrant Virginia leaf, and taking his boat out of the water, the owner waved a very graceful salute and retired to his gun. Much amused at this scene, I waited to see it out, but as there was no more talking I was about to creep away slyly, when a new voice was heard. "Rats, to your holes! I'm gwine to shoot," shouted the Virginian, and in a moment there was not a head to be seen. With a true chivalry, time was given to get settled into the holes, but, as no report followed, the Yankee cried back, "If yer go'in tu shoot, why don't yer shoot!" Crack! went the rebel's rifle, and no sooner had the little cloud of dust raised by the bullet settled away, than crack came the Yankee's ball into the rebel's rifle-pit. A cloud of blue smoke which continued to rise from the Yankee's hole showed that he had lighted his pipe before commencing his work. When I stole away, the men who had just before been driving a peaceful trade in coffee, tobacco and old newspapers, were doing their level best to send a minie ball through each other's skulls.

MODERN ARMOR.

For some time there has been quite a rage for *plastrons*, or a sort of breastplate of various sorts of material, for the purpose of guarding the manly breast against murderous balls. All of the *petite dames* who love their warriors, insist upon the *plastron* upon the rampart days, and I have no kind of doubt that these little machines furnish any amount of most solid comfort. To feel that Emile is safe because he has on his *plastron* is most consoling to Lucrece at home. These machines are warranted to give perfect satisfaction, with a little railroad, express, or life-insurance condition, that the wearer stays at home and keeps out of dancer. The naked truth is that these *plastrons* are a delusion and a snare. Against the needle-gun or Chassepot they are about as potent as a plum-pudding bound to the chest; but since they give so much satisfaction at home, it is a pity to destroy the illusion. Besides, it adds to the courage of the wearer, and is equal to the "Lion Courage Pomade" which a genius proposes to make from the animals in the Jardins des Plantes.

The Burns Anniversary.

Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD delivers the oration before the Burns Club, at Steinway Hall, this evening. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will preside, and MORGAN, the organist, will "do" the music. The annual dinner of the Club takes place on Wednesday evening. C. B. COTTON, President of the Club, will preside, and addresses are promised from William Cullen Bryant, Hon. James S. Thayer, Judge John R. Brady, A. B. Perkins, L. D. Kiernan, W. J. Rose, and others. A lively time is expected.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

NEW SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, presented the credentials of O. P. STEARNS, elected by the Legislature of that State for the unexpired term of Hon. D. S. NORTON, deceased, ending March 4, 1871. After the reading of the credentials Mr. STEARNS presented himself and took the oath of office.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report upon the Georgia Senatorial question, accompanied by a resolution declaring JOSHUA HILL to have been elected. A minority report was also submitted by Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, reviewing the claims of the various Senatorial applicants, and concluding with a resolution to admit Messrs. FARRON and WHITELEY.

These reports were ordered to be printed, Mr. TRUMBULL giving notice that he would ask early for a disposition of the subject.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, the Democratic member of the Judiciary Committee, submitted his views upon the Georgia Senatorial question, concurring in the conclusions of the majority in reference to the claim of Mr. HILL, and also a resolution declaring Mr. MILLER entitled to a seat for the term ending March 4, 1871.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented and had read joint resolutions of the Indiana Legislature, instructing the Senators from that State to vote against the annexation of Dominica.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, reminded the Senate that the resolutions were passed by the Democratic majority.

The joint resolutions were ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Communications were also presented from the Illinois and Indiana Legislatures, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash River. Referred to the Committee of Commerce.

Mr. JEWETT, of Missouri, presented resolutions of the St. Louis Board of Trade for the deepening of the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River. He said the proposition was of great interest to one-half of the people of the United States, and asked for it the prompt attention of the Committee on Commerce, to which the subject was referred.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of citizens of Ohio, asking that a portrait of JOHN ALLEN, a surviving Revolutionary veteran of Ohio, be placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol. It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPORTED.

Bills were introduced and reported as follows:

By Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon—For the survey of the swamp and overflowed lands in the State of Oregon, with a view to drainage, &c. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama—To regulate the compensation of Pension Agents. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire—Regulating the organization and conduct of public schools in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas—To confirm the sales of the Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas, made under the direction and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. REVELS—To incorporate the Grand Tabernacle of Galilean Fishermen. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill to adjust and fix the compensation of the assistant employed in the library of Congress.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, with a view to its amendment, the bill to reimburse the States for interest, &c., on their war loans, was referred to the Finance Committee.

COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, granting the investigating Committee on the alleged Southern outrages leave to report from time to time as suits their convenience, and to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, subsequently entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, the Senate took up and passed the bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors and of the widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors. This bill increases all pensions twenty per cent. for five years from March 4, 1871. Its text is as follows:

That the invalid pensions of all officers, soldiers, marines and sailors of the land and naval forces, and of the widows, children, and dependent relations of any of the same, granted or hereafter to be granted under the provisions of the general law, and also the same pensions granted by special law not in excess of those provided by the general law for similar cases, be and the same are hereby increased by the sum of twenty per centum thereof, to commence March 4, 1871. Provided that said increase shall cease and terminate at the expiration of five years from said last-mentioned date.

During some remarks on the bill Mr. SHERMAN intimated that the Senate would be compelled to take into consideration the increased expenditure under an increase of pensions when the income tax repeal came up.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained that the Pension Committee was constantly receiving thousands of applications for an increase; that the present amount of pension was believed by the Committee to be inadequate, and that the bill had been reported with a view to treat all classes of pensioners of the Government equitably and equally. The bill accordingly passed, without a division.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The unfinished business being Mr. TRUMBULL's bill to relieve Congressmen from importunity and to preserve the independence of the departments of the Government, was considered.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, submitted, and had read by the Secretary, communications from the heads of Departments setting forth that there is no excess of clerical force in any of the Departments; that in some instances an increase is demanded by the interests of the public service, and that as a rule the clerks are attentive and competent.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said that instead of attacking the heads of Departments, as erroneously represented by Mr. MORTON, he had only objected to a system which had compelled such a state of things to exist in the Departments. Under such a system, he believed, the heads of Departments could not have done better than they had. He then quoted from the report of an investigating Committee of the House, in 1867, illustrating abuses in the civil service, the Committee alleging that the public service was used as an instrument of party patronage, and that of the employes in the New-York Custom-house, probably, a majority had no special qualifications for their places, and little knowledge of their duties, but were retained, even those who did no work, solely because of their political influence.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, was understood to remark that the report referred to was an old one. He was satisfied no such abuse existed now in the New-York Custom-house.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that no doubt that was the Senator's opinion, but he had cited the report of a Committee of Congress, and before the debate was over the Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. PATTERSON) would, perhaps, be able to show the Senator (Mr. CONKLING) that there were today persons in the Custom-house at New-York who were not performing any service. After quoting from the remarks in debate by Mr. SHERMAN, on May 26, 1870, to the effect that one-half the Department clerical force could be cut off, and yet enough be left to do the business, Mr. TRUMBULL called upon the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. ROBERTSON) to state his knowledge on the subject.

Mr. ROBERTSON stated that business frequently called him to the Departments. That those with which he was most familiar were the Treasury and Post-office. That in the rooms he visited there were not on an average more than one-fifth of the clerks present actually at work, but were generally engaged either in conversation among themselves or in reading newspapers. In the Post-office Department he had information of one clerk who was drawing his pay regularly without having been at that Department for twelve months. Upon complaining of this to the head of the Department, Mr. ROBERTSON said he was informed that the man was kept in by political influence, though that official admitted the thing to be wrong. His (ROBERTSON's) reply was that if that clerk was not put to work he would make an effort in the Senate for an official inquiry so as to apply a remedy whereby worthy men willing to work should not longer be deprived of Government employment by those who give no equivalent for their compensation.

Mr. YATES, of Illinois, argued that the bill was wrong in theory, implying a separate independence on the part of each of the Departments, in opposition to the doctrine that our Government was one of checks and balances; that the defects of the present system were inherent in a representative system of Government. He spoke of the present system as distasteful, burdensome and oppressive; and, while defending the character of the Department officers as a class, held that a reform should not be attempted until a better system than that suggested by the bill had been proposed. He indicated an amendment, giving to States and Congressional Districts their ratio of appointees in civil and military offices according to population.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, in advocacy of the bill, argued that, by preventing Senators from committing themselves in advance to nominees, it would secure a more intelligent and conscientious consideration of the merits of Executive nominations. He attributed the responsibility of the present system, which rested upon the idea that "to the victors belong the spoils," to the Democratic Party, by whom it had been inaugurated in 1829, and spoke of the necessity of a proper remedy for what had been called by the Senator from Illinois, (YATES,) "an odious, distasteful and intolerable system." The President's power of making appointments, instead of being exclusively exercised, had been practically monopolised by Senators and Representatives. The admirable management of the Interior Department and the incomparably superior business qualifications of the clerks were then dwelt upon, as also the fact that the force was susceptible of slight reduction, and that any possible reduction should be made. Referring to what had been said about the late Secretary COX in connection with the defects in the civil service, Mr. WILSON mentioned the peculiar difficulties which had always pertained to the administration of the Interior Department. He believed that that officer would have made many valuable reforms, but as it was, the abuses he found there still existed when he left the Department. By the competitive examination system, officers would be appointed for a number of years, and the practice of throwing one man out of office to make way for another who could help carry a Congressional District, would be stopped. The grievances of the Republican Party were, in the main, he thought, due to this practice. It was time the mistaken idea that Government officials could make or unmake majorities was abandoned, and they were taught to mind their own business and leave governmental affairs to the people.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, said the needed reform was to be accomplished, not by legislation, but by the determination of members of Congress not to recommend for an appointment any incompetent person. In the course of some humorous remarks he said that he had argued before the people that none but Republicans were fit to hold office, and that the people had believed it. He was not going to be mealy-mouthed about the matter, and he therefore held it as a principle that nobody but a good sound Republican was fit to hold office. The bill was founded upon the idea that Congressmen were dishonest, and that idea had so far received Congressional countenance and support that to get a sheet of paper, a box of matches, or a penknife, a member had to have a written order. Had his (NYE's) constituents believed he would steal a sheet of paper, they would never have sent him here. He gave notice that after other Senators who desired to speak had been heard on the bill he would move to lay it on the table.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, attributed the cry against abuses in the civil service to the minority in the country, and maintained there was not a more efficient, faithful and poorly-paid class of men in the country than the Department clerks. Under all Administrations, from that of JOHN ADAMS to the present time, none but the supporters of an Administration had held office, and the minority party had never failed to protest against their exclusion, and such would continue to be the rule. After further discussion the Senate, at 4 o'clock, without reaching a vote, went into Executive Session, and half an hour later adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW MEMBER FROM GEORGIA.

WILLIAM W. PAINE, member elect from Georgia, appeared and took the oath of office.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. MCNEELY, of Illinois, presented a memorial of the Illinois Legislature for the improvement of the Wabash River.

Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, presented a memorial of the St. Louis Board of Trade for the construction of a ship canal.

Mr. STEVENS, of Ohio, presented a memorial of the City Council of Covington, Ky., against the completion of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, on the present plan, as an obstruction to navigation.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, presented a petition of the National Tobacco Association of Richmond, Va., in regard to the tax on tobacco.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, presented resolutions of the Indiana Legislature for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash River.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, presented resolutions of the Indiana Legislature on the subject of annexing San Domingo.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut—For a Commission to determine the claims for damages to American commerce by the Confederate privateers.

By Mr. MAYHAM, of New-York—For the improvement of the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, N. Y.

By Mr. PRICE, of Georgia—Granting lands in aid of the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana—To establish shipyards to facilitate transportation, and to promote commerce.

By Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana—For the disposal of coal lands and other mineral lands on the public domain.

By Mr. BURDETT, of Missouri—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Boonville, Mo.

By Mr. PALMER, of Iowa—To reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph, and to connect the telegraph with the postal service. The bill incorporates GARDINER G. HUBBARD and others as the Postal Telegraph Company, for the performance of postal telegraph service, under contract with the Postmaster-General.

By Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa—To divide Iowa into two judicial districts.

By Mr. BECK, of Kentucky—To establish the Eastern Judicial District of Kentucky.

By Mr. SPINK, of Dakota—For the construction of wagon roads and bridges in Dakota.

By Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Montana—Granting lands for railroad purposes in Montana and Wyoming.

By Mr. STONE, of Maryland—For the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Britton's Bay, Md.

By Mr. DUKE, of Virginia—Granting $1,500,000 acres of the public lands for common schools in Virginia.

By Mr. MCRRILL, of Pennsylvania—To encourage the building of iron steam-ships in the United States.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois—In reference to homestead entries by persons who served in the army or navy.

By Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana—To amend the act of Aug. 18, 1856, for protection to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano.

By Mr. MANNING, of North Carolina—Granting public lands to North Carolina for common schools.

Also, for the erection of a Post-office in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mr. LOUGHBRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the fees of attorneys, solicitors and proctors in United States Courts. Recommitted.

GIVING PUBLIC LANDS TO THE STATES.

Mr. DOX, of Alabama, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of giving to each State all the public lands therein that have been subject to sale or entry for more than twenty years. Adopted.

COMMISSIONER OF FISH.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries of the coasts and lakes. Passed by 127 to 48.

KILLING THE MORNING HOUR.

The bill for a military and postal railroad between New-York and Washington came up as the next business in the morning hour.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, moved the previous question on its engrossment and third reading.

Mr. GETZ, of Pennsylvania, in order to consume time, called for the reading of the bill, and it was read in full.

Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, in order to consume the rest of the morning hour, moved that the House adjourn until Wednesday, and called for the yeas and nays.

By the time the vote was completed, the morning hour had expired, and the bill went over until next Monday.

RANK IN THE NAVY.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to regulate rank in the navy. It fixes the Medical Corps on the active list as follows:

Fifteen Medical Directors, with the rank of Captain; fifteen Medical Inspectors, with the rank of Commander; fifty Surgeons, with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, all to have the present pay and emoluments of Surgeons in the navy; one hundred Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Masters, and with the present pay and emoluments of Assistant Surgeons. It provides for thirteen Pay-directors, with the rank of Captain; thirteen Pay-inspectors, with rank of Commander; fifty Pay-masters, with rank of Lieutenant-Commander—all to have the present pay and emoluments of Pay-master; thirty passed Assistant Pay-masters, with rank of Lieutenant; thirty Assistant Pay-masters, with rank of Master. It fixes the Engineer Corps on the active list as follows: Ten Chief-Engineers, with rank of Captain; fifteen Chief-Engineers, with rank of Commander; twenty-five Chief-Engineers, with rank of Lieutenant-Commander—all to have the present pay and emoluments of Chief-Engineer; one hundred First Assistant Engineers, with rank of Lieutenant; one hundred Second Assistant Engineers, with rank of Master; two Naval Constructors, with rank of Captain; three Naval Constructors, with rank of Commander; three Naval Constructors, with rank of Lieutenant-Commander; four Naval Constructors, with rank of Lieutenant; four Chaplains, with rank of Captain; seven Chaplains, with rank of Commander; seven Chaplains, with rank of Lieutenant-Commander; three Professors of mathematics, with rank of Captain; four with rank of Commander; four with rank of Lieutenant-Commander; two Civil Engineers, with rank of Captain; two with rank of Commander; four with rank of Lieutenant-Commander; the Secretary to the Admiral is to have the rank of Captain; to the Vice-Admiral the rank of Commander; and the Secretaries to Rear-Admirals and the Commodores commanding squadrons the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

Mr. STEVENS explained and advocated the bill, claiming that the reduction made under it would save the Government $75,000 to $100,000 a year.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill and argued against it. He took the ground generally that there was no practical use in establishing these relative ranks and that the only possible advantage in it was to indicate where officers should stand in funeral processions or at Presidential levees. There would be as much propriety in assimilating the ranks of Senators and members of the Federal Judiciary. The principal was wrong in a republican government, and he was opposed to carrying it out any further.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, argued against the bill, believing that its operation would be pernicious to the navy.

After further discussion by Messrs. MYERS of Pennsylvania, STEVENS of New-Hampshire, and ARCHER of Maryland, the bill was passed.

CLAIMS OF LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, to extend to all the States lately in rebellion, the provisions of the act of the 4th of July, 1864, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. The bill allows the claims of loyal citizens to be heard in the Court of Claims. The rules were not suspended, by 125 to 87—less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The House then, at 4¼ o'clock, adjourned.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. D'Arcy McGee.

From the Montreal Witness, Jan. 20.

This morning the funeral of the late Mrs. MCGEE, widow of the late Hon. T. D'ARCY MCGEE, took place. The funeral cortége left the late residence of deceased, on St. Catherine-street, west, at little before 8 o'clock, and proceeded to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn mass of requiem was celebrated. There was a great crowd in the church, and near the altar were grouped the sisters of the various nunneries, while about 200 school children took part in the singing, and the services were rendered with all the pomp peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church. After mass the bier was carried out of the church and placed in the hearse in waiting, and the funeral cortége moved slowly off toward the Catholic Cemetery. The pall-bearers were: WALTER MACFARLANE, merchant; JAMES DONNELLY, merchant; W. O'BRIEN, Grand Trunk Agent; WM. MCNAUGHTON, Canadian Navigation Company, DR. SCHMIDT, and Mr. CROTTY, lately from New-York. About 300 persons walked in the procession, among whom were His Worship the Mayor, and many prominent official gentlemen and citizens. About forty sleighs followed the remains of the deceased to the cemetery.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The Connecticut Republicans hold their State Convention in New-Haven to-morrow.

The Captain of one of the Sound steamers reports having seen six seals on one rock near Rocky Point on Friday's night-trip.

A Texas editor is enjoying the delusion that ox-teams are peculiar to the Lone Star State.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company are preparing to bridge the Mississippi at Winona.

An Illinois man and his wife have separated, agreeing that she shall have all the property, but shall pay all his debts except borrowed money and liquor bills.

A gay old bachelor of fifty years, who has been heartlessly jilted by a frisky widow of seventy-four, in Bridgeport, Conn., threatens a suit for breach of promise of marriage.

A good woman in Bucks County, Penn., is very much annoyed because quite unaccountably one of her twins, just born, proves to be a mulatto, while the other is white.

Indianapolis is much excited at the discovery of the fact that at least two organized gangs of body-snatchers have been operating in that city for the past two months or more.

Mr. CHAUNCEY ROSE, of Terre Haute, has given about $300,000 in charity, his latest gift being $100,000 for a Presbyterian female college in Indiana.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," is good advice, given on excellent authority; but nowadays most sluggards apparently prefer to visit their uncle.

All the newspapers are noting that the wind at the summit of Mount Washington is very unsteady—a fact not to be wondered at when it is remembered that it is always getting high.

Senator WILLARD SAULSBURY wrote a letter withdrawing his name from the Senatorial contest in Delaware, but his friends refused to use it until it became evident that he could not be renominated.

The Board of Trade of Indianapolis has called a convention of business men in Indiana, to meet in that City, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, to secure a revision of the State laws relating to grain, collecting debts, &c.

A Georgia paper reports that a United States Deputy Marshal arrested Hon. LINTON STEPHENS at his residence in Sparta, on Wednesday last, on a charge of a violation of the Enforcement act of Congress at the late election.

It is said that Ex-Gov. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, will, for the present, devote his time to lecturing. He is one of the most polished writers and eloquent speakers in New-England.

Major JOHN P. SHELDON, who died in Winfield, Ill., recently, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, was for many years an able and influential politician and writer, and a political and personal friend of Gen. CASS.

The Democrats of the Second District of Connecticut will nominate a candidate for Congress in New-Haven today. The Republican Convention for the same district is to be held in New-Haven on Wednesday, Feb. 1.

A Chicago man, who died last week, left $1 to each of his two daughters and the rest of his property to his wife, but authorized his wife to sell the entire estate if otherwise she could not raise the $2 to pay the bequests to the daughters.

Somebody rode up to the gate of H. J. MAXEY, a highly-esteemed planter, in Dallas County, Ala., on the 14th inst., and called out that he had a letter for him, and when he came to the door shot him through the head, killing him instantly.

Two ladies visited the liquor-saloons in New-Haven on Sunday evening, and urged the owners to observe the Sunday Liquor law. They were accompanied by two gentlemen, but went in and did the talking while their escorts and protectors waited outside.

Chicago thinks it has plenty of humanitarian sympathy lying around loose, and also that it is the best field in the world for the utilization of it; but unfortunately it has not leisure enough to keep alive the Illinois Humane Society, which was organized a few weeks ago under apparently auspicious circumstances.

Gen. S. A. HURLBUT has written a letter to Mayor FLANDERS, of New-Orleans, urging the establishment of regular steam-ship connection between that city and the Central and South American States, especially to secure the coffee trade, saying that, as the great consumption of coffee is south and west of Pennsylvania, New-Orleans seems the natural market.

Accounts in the San Francisco papers show that the control of the Home for Sailors, established in that city by the Ladies' Seamans' Friend Society, was some time since wholly relinquished to Mr. JAMES F. STEWART, and that the Ladies' Society was in no way responsible for his action. A telegram from San Francisco, last week, reported that he had disappeared with $20,000 belonging to seamen.

It is earnestly denied that there is any truth in the statement that a man was drowned recently while being baptized by immersion, in Kentucky. One writer says that the folly of this senseless lie is only equaled by its malignity, and as attempts have been made to secure capital by the story for denominational ends, it is of some importance to prevent eager partisans from being too seriously victimized by the cruel hoax.

Prof. JAMES C. WATSON, of the University of Michigan, who went to Sicily to observe the eclipse, has written home that he was completely successful; that he devoted himself entirely, during the totality, to the observation of the phenomena connected with the corona, and that the data he obtained show conclusively that this corona really belongs to the sun, it being composed of gases held in suspense high above the hydrogen flames, or protuberances, already so well observed.

That mild-spoken Democratic paper in Savannah, Ga., which admits and deplores the outrages committed by the Kuklux, but is opposed to coercion, says, in alluding to a recent case of unusual atrocity: "It is idle to talk of putting down such things by the officers of the law, or even by the military. There is but one remedy, and that is inherent in the excesses themselves. They work their own cure by their influence upon public opinion, and by finally producing reflection in the minds of the misguided men who perpetrate them."

There is much indignation in Iowa against the medical faculty of the State University, because of their alleged complicity in, or knowledge of, a recent case of body-snatching at Iowa City. The Burlington *Hawk Eye* asserts that the body of a woman was taken from a grave and publicly dissected before a class of medical students by one who knew the venerable and venerated woman in life, and could not possibly have been mistaken as to the body he was thus desecrating; and that the enraged people were only saved from destroying the college building by the moderation and law-abiding spirit of the friends of her whose sacred remains fell into such unhallowed hands.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON has offered to deliver her lecture on "Jeanne D'Arc" in Washington for the benefit of the sufferers of France, in the hope that "the hero and martyr may still serve France, doubtless as dear to her soul now as when she died for it." In her letter she also says: "No one can think of France today and keep tears from one's eyes; last of all one who remembers, as we all in America freshly remember, the hunger and cold, the sorrow and desolation of war. It is so little that I can do, where the need is infinite, that I hesitate to trouble you with my request. I only hope people will be as glad to hear her story as I shall be to tell it for such a cause, that the dead peasant girl may put her hand out of the grave to feed some of the peasants she loved so well."

The Methodists of St. Louis celebrated their semi-centennial anniversary of the introduction of their denomination into that city last week. In a memorial address, Bishop MARVIN mentioned that during the last three years there had been over $200,000 contributed by the denomination to objects outside of their own churches.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

A Flimsy Pretext for Delay in the Case of Fisk, Jr., and the Susquehanna Railroad—Etymological Hair-Splitting.

Yesterday the case of JAMES FISK, Jr., vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others, came up again before Judge BRADY, of the Supreme Court, on a motion to correct a recital in the order of Judge BRADY, removing the case to Rensselaer County. The recital in the order is to the effect that the plaintiff's counsel "elect" the County of Rensselaer. The plaintiff's counsel say that the word should be "prefer" and not "elect," and that they simply expressed a preference for the County of Rensselaer over that of Albany.

Messrs. D. D. & D. FIELD appeared in behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. TRACY for the defendants.

Mr. FIELD's statement was to the effect that on the 15th of December last an opinion was delivered, a decision announced, written out and published, directing a change of the place of trial of this action "to the County of Albany, unless the plaintiff prefers that it should be to Rensselaer County, in which case the trial may be had at Troy." Thereupon the plaintiff's counsel in open Court prepared the form of an order, which was shown to one of the counsel for the defendants there present, and was then entered upon the fiat of the Judge, ordering "that the place of trial of this action be changed from the County of New-York to the County of Rensselaer." An appeal from this order was immediately taken, and a stay till the 19th of December was obtained, with an order to show cause on that day why the stay should not be continued until the hearing of the appeal. On the 19th, upon the return of this order, Mr. TRACY, one of the defendants' counsel, objected to the form of the order, and asked to have it resettled. It being stated that no notice of the application had been given the Judge said he would hear it the next morning. On the 20th the defendants' counsel renewed the application, and presented the order as it now stands, with the following recital: "The Court now here having announced its decision, that the place of trial be changed from the County of New-York to the County of Albany, unless the plaintiff's counsel shall elect that it be changed to the County of Rensselaer, and the plaintiff's counsel having thereupon elected that the change shall be to the County of Rensselaer," the plaintiff's counsel thereupon stated that though they were willing to signify their preference of Rensselaer to Albany as the place of trial, yet, as they preferred New-York to either, they would not elect to take Rensselaer, and would do no more than to signify their preference of Rensselaer to Albany; and in order that there might be no misapprehension in the matter, they handed to the Court a written memorandum, containing a form of recital as the only one which expressed the plaintiff's preference, and the only one to which they would, under any circumstances, assent. This form of recital as to the condition, was in these words, "unless the plaintiff prefers that it should be to the adjoining county of Rensselaer, and the plaintiff's counsel thereupon signifying their preference of the County of Rensselaer to the County of Albany." (See Mr. STERLING's affidavit.) The learned Judge, however, took the order as it had been prepared by Mr. TRACY, and directed it to be entered with its recital, and it was entered on that day, the 20th of December.

Mr. CHAS. TRACY, in behalf of the defendants, said he would call the attention of the Court to two affidavits. One of them was made by himself, the other by Mr. PEARSON, an attorney associated with him. These affidavits merely recited the several steps which have been taken, as already reported in the TIMES. Mr. TRACY said he had no objection to make as to the order of the 20th ult. made by the Judge, so far as the provision in it to show cause was concerned, but the stay of proceedings therein was most remarkable and unusual.

Mr. FIELD argued that the recital, in the order as it now stood, was incorrect in several particulars. He said: First—It does not state correctly the decision, as announced. As announced, written out in the minutes, and published on the bulletin, it was thus: "The change will be to the County of Albany, unless the plaintiff prefers that it should be to Rensselaer County," &c. Mr. TRACY's recital makes it thus: "That the place of trial be changed from the County of New-York to the County of Albany, unless the plaintiff's counsel shall elect that it be changed to the County of Rensselaer." It does not state correctly the action of the plaintiff's counsel. What they did, was only to "signify their preference of the County of Rensselaer to the County of Albany." What Mr. TRACY's recital makes them do is to declare that they "elected that the change shall be to the County of Rensselaer." By entering the order in the first place they had assented only to the condition mentioned in the Judge's decision, as announced, which was that they preferred Rensselaer to Albany. Second—This misrecital should be corrected, whether material or immaterial. No person, party or counsel can justly have attributed to him a consent which he did not give. And it can make no difference that the misrecital is contained in the order or record of a Court. Thus the law provides, that a jury trial may be waived by oral consent entered in the minutes. Suppose that by some misunderstanding a consent were entered which was not given, could not the mistake be corrected upon affidavit and motion? Third—The misrecital in the present case was material, because it exposed the plaintiff to an objection upon the argument of the appeal to which he should not have been exposed, which was that his election had taken away his right of appeal. This danger was pointed out when the application for resettlement was made, though it appears then not to have made an impression. But when the appeal came on, a few days later, the defendant's counsel actually took and argued this point, and it now stands upon their brief, put forth in the names of Mr. TRACY and Mr. PECKHAM, in these words: "The plaintiff elected the County of Rensselaer, and thus assented to the order!" The attention of the Court is invited to this remarkable proceeding. The question is thus seen to be one, not of punctilio, but of rights. Upon Mr. TRACY's form of recital there might possibly be room for saying that the plaintiff's counsel had voluntarily made an election of Rensselaer out of all the counties of the State, whereas nothing was further from their intention. The party has a right to be protected from even the possibility of prejudice through the misconduct of his adversary. The motion in the present case had first to be made at Chambers, for so the rules expressly required. The two rules made in January, 1870, to prevent the clashing of orders, were as follows: 1. "Ordered, That all applications for orders must be made to the Justice assigned to hold the Chambers, except during his absence therefrom; when, in cases of emergency, to be satisfactorily explained, they may be made to any other Justice, provided, however, that the order applied for shall not conflict with one previously made and existing. And hereafter no motions founded on notice or orders to show cause shall be heard except by the Justice assigned to hold the Chambers, unless he shall otherwise request. 2. "Ordered, That applications for a re-argument at Special Term must be made to the Justice who heard and decided the motion or proceeding." The application in the present case was under the first of these rules, not under the second. A re-argument of the motion to change the place of trial was not sought. The motion for that purpose has been decided, and the order entered and appealed from. The defendant's counsel asked the Judge to correct the order, in its recital of facts. No affidavit was presented to him. He acted upon his own observation. The party who thought that an inadvertence had thus occurred, was obliged to move upon new papers. An application upon new papers is not a re-argument, that is, in other words, a new argument upon old papers. This view has been always acted upon, so far as is known to the plaintiff's counsel. Thus, in Ramsey vs. Erie, an order made at the Special Term was vacated at Chambers. The considerations urged at the latter were the same that had been urged and overruled at the former. Nobody thought of objecting that the motion to set aside that order was a re-argument. No point is, or ever has been, made against reciting in the order a reason for going to Rensselaer in preference to Albany, if the defendants wish it. That it was not inserted in the first order is owning to the fact that it did not occur to the plaintiff's counsel as material, and the defendant's counsel did not suggest it. Both, probably, then supposed, as the plaintiff's counsel still suppose, that the order, taken in connection with the opinion and the entry in the minutes, sufficiently explain why Rensselaer, and not Albany, was designated as the place of trial. That order was drawn, it is true, by the plaintiff's attorney, but, as Mr. STERLING says in his affidavit, it was settled "in open Court, on the day of its date, Mr. HENRY SMITH being present on the part of the defendants and myself on the part of the plaintiff, and both of us taking part in such settlement." The Court will remember that the announcement of the decision was made in answer to an inquiry by Mr. HENRY SMITH on the part of the defendants, and that immediately upon such announcement the order was drawn up. It was drawn immediately, that it might be appealed from before the papers were removed. To wait for the defendants in their own time to draw the order, was to invite a repetition of the Rochester transaction, where even the shortest delay in order to prepare papers for an appeal was refused; and where the decision was filed at 2:20 P. M., the judgment entered at 2½ P. M., and executed, as the persons acting allege, at Albany, 200 miles away, at 5 P. M. But whence comes the notion that only one party has the right to draw up an order? It is not the property of one, but of both. Each has the right to its entry. The entry is to be made by the clerk, pursuant to the direction of the Court. In the present case the Court gave the direction in these words, at the foot of the order: "Ent. J. R. B.," in open Court, in the presence of the counsel of both parties, after asking both about it, and after being informed that a copy, with notice of settlement, had not been served, as, indeed, it could not have been, since the decision was then only announced. It is a common thing to enter orders on the spot upon making a decision, if both counsel are present. Indeed, the Court can direct the entry of the order without notice to anybody. It acted here with full knowledge of all the circumstances, the entry was its own act; and it was a proper act. It would not with propriety require the plaintiff to wait, after being informed that it was his design to appeal, and that delay might prejudice his rights. The argument that the order to show cause against this motion has been vacated at Albany, has no force. This vacating order was void, because made without jurisdiction. Till the decision upon the appeal from the order to change the place of trial, the case remained here, and a motion in Albany was irregular. Even under the old practice, the venue was not changed till service of a certified copy of the order. Here there had been no service. Entering the order by a party is not equivalent to service upon [illegible]. If, by the simply entry of an order to change the place of trial, the change is instantly effected, then this order, the recitals of which we are now seeking to correct, was itself void, because made here five days after the change to Rensselaer. If void, the Judge who made it can say so; if not void, he can correct it. The recital should be corrected, in the respect mentioned in the notice, as having been incorrectly made, under an evident mistake.

Mr. TRACY, in behalf of the defendants, said he objected to the form of the order, not because of what he had consented should be settled by the Court, but he did not understand the difference between the word election and the word preference, as the counsel on the other side did.

After the conclusion of the argument the Court took the papers. The decision was reserved.

THE LEVEL-HEADED FENIANS.

Richard O'Gorman in Vain Urges Them to Accept the Tammany Ovation—Various Invitations Declined.

Yesterday morning Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN made a private call upon the Fenian exiles at Sweeny's Hotel for the purpose of persuading them, if possible, to revoke their decisive refusal, for the present, of the Tammany reception. His visit was useless, as the exiles determinedly adhere to their former resolve not to do anything until the arrival of their friends.

They have no easy task before them for days to come, if yesterday be any indication of what is in store for them. From morning until evening they were beset by friends, well-wishers, curious people, and politicians, and they had to submit to everlasting questioning and hand-shaking. During the day telegrams and communications of welcome came from various parts of the country. From Louisville, Ky., the following was received:

The Irish nationalists of Kentucky welcome their brethren to the shores of the free Republic, and tender their thanks for their services and sacrifices in behalf of human liberty.

J. LOUIS BRADY,
MICHAEL BOLAND, } Committee.
J. KAVANAGH

The Philadelphia delegation presented their address and a warning against the tricks of politicians. JOHN SAVAGE, JOHN O'MAHONEY, and several Fenian "Head Centres" called, as did also Rev. Dr. O'MULLANE and lady relatives of Mr. O'DONOVAN. A member of the Brooklyn Common Council came for their reply to that august body. It is as follows:

To the Committee appointed by the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn to receive the Irish Exiles:

SWEENY'S HOTEL, Jan. 23, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: We thank you very sincerely for your invitation to a public reception in the City of Brooklyn; but through a wish that all who shared our sufferings should be present to participate in a part of its reward, we desire that our decision as to the acceptance of your tribute to the cause which we are held to represent be postponed until the arrival of our brothers. We have several invitations of a like nature. We know that we cannot avail of all, because to do so would take more time than we can spare. When our companions arrive we will lay these invitations before them. We are sure that such as come from city authorities and such bodies that fairly represent the people, will receive from us that respectful attention which they merit, and, as far as we can speak for the absent, we promise you as early a reply as can be given. We remain, gentlemen, yours, very respectfully,

Signed—Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, John McClure, John Devoy, Charles N. O'Connell, Henry S. Mulleda.

The Dobbs' Ferry residents of Irish extraction, in a very elaborate address, welcomed them to this country, and gave them a cordial invitation up the Hudson, where, they said, a hearty reception awaited them. Through JOHN MCCLURE, who is a native of Dobbs' Ferry, the invitation was respectfully declined for the present, and reserved for the perusal and decision of the exiles yet to come. In the evening, for some hours, there was some rest for the beset travelers, who, having expressed their desire to be excused from accepting Mr. FISK's invitation to "La Perichole," remained at home and received a very few friends.

A Sad Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As my sad story has, to my regret, become public, and has appeared in your paper as well as in others, I hope I am not taking too great a liberty in asking you to aid me through its columns in procuring a few pupils for the pianoforte. You know the advantage of a few editorial remarks over an ordinary advertisement. It would be a great favor if I could obtain them. Although some mistakes have been made, with regard to names, &c., it has been truly stated that I am left at this inclement season, with my little child, utterly destitute, and am obliged to resort to music as a means of support, as I can no longer be a burden on those friends who kindly came to my assistance when my husband left me. My residence is No. 245 West Thirteenth-street, where I shall be glad to receive applications from pupils.

ELLEN P. CROSS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 20, 1871.

Postal Statistics—Number of Letters Passing Through the New-York Post-Office.

The following table shows the number of foreign letters sent from the New-York Post-office, and received thereat during the month of December last:

	Sent.	Received.
British	300,975	284,229
Bremen and Hamburg, direct	34,291	32,302
North German Union	188,657	139,110
French	922	673
Belgium	6,461	6,222
Netherlands	8,138	7,212
Switzerland	14,568	13,436
Italian	7,764	10,638
West Indies	44,341	37,254
Total	608,636	531,076

The following table will show the number of foreign letters passing through the Post-office during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1870:

	Sent.	Received.
British	844,234	777,741
Bremen and Hamburg, direct	56,566	58,229
North German Union	526,439	398,852
French	7,289	2,683
Belgium	16,368	16,203
Netherlands	20,962	21,745
Switzerland	37,711	36,246
Italian	29,520	34,315
West Indies	115,024	119,397
Total	1,656,113	1,465,470

Unwarranted Arrest—The Officer by Whom It Was Made Reprimanded.

Yesterday afternoon a respectable young man, named BUTLER WHITING, was brought before Judge SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, by Officer CONKLING, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on a charge of disorderly conduct. CONKLING stated that he was at the Hudson River Railroad that day, when the prisoner gave him "lip"—

Judge SHANDLEY—In what way was he guilty of disorderly conduct?

CONKLING—He said his arrest was an imposition.

Judge SHANDLEY—Is that all?

CONKLING—That's all, Sir.

Judge SHANDLEY—I would advise this young man to bring an action against you for false imprisonment.

Mr. WHITING said he had no conversation with the officer until after his arrest, which he characterized as a "sell," when the officer threw him down and dragged him rudely to Court.

Judge SHANDLEY—This is the second time, Sir, you have made an unwarrantable arrest.

Then addressing the officers of the Court Squad, he ordered CONKLING to be summarily ejected.

Trouble Between Federal Officials—Marshal Sharpe's Bills.

Assistant District Attorney SIMONS made an application before Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday, to have Mr. BETTS, Clerk of the United States District Court, tax the Marshal's bills of cost, which he has refused to do. Mr. BETTS said that he could not tax the bills because Marshal SHARPE declined to furnish any vouchers. He also claimed that the Marshal deducted his own expenses from the gross amount of money derived by Government sales before he made any return to the Court. He made a motion that the Marshal be compelled to make a return of the gross proceeds of such sales. No one being present to represent the interests of the United States, hearing of argument was indefinitely postponed, the Court stating that if no one appeared from the United States District Attorney's office to represent the United States, word would be sent to Washington to procure some one

TERRIBLE MURDER.

A Wealthy Citizen of Syosset, L. I., Assassinated—The Alleged Murderers in Custody—Coroner's Inquest.

On Saturday evening a number of men, residents of Syosset, L. I., were in the bar-room of the hotel at that place, discussing politics, matters of local interest and things in general. Among them were a wealthy farmer named GARRETT WORT NOSTRAND and two other men—KELLY, until recently a track-walker on the Long Island Railroad, and LEVINE. Although the conversation between these three men was not quarrelsome, yet the tone and manner showed to a close observer that they had been, or was at that time, a personal feeling of dislike. About 9 o'clock WORT NOSTRAND, as he was familiarly called, remarked that he "guessed he would go home," and walked out. Within five minutes both of the other men went out, taking pains to go through the back door of the hotel. In about an hour the wife of NOSTRAND came in and inquired for her husband, and was answered that he had gone home about an hour before. Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, the body of Mr. NOSTRAND was found about a hundred rods from the hotel, and about the same distance from his house. A large cut was in the forehead, as if from a hatchet, and the jaw was cut with some blunt instrument on both sides of the face. Inspection showed that his pockets had not been disturbed, and that the crime was not committed for plunder. Closer inspection revealed the fact that tracks from the back door of the hotel had been made directly to the spot where the body had been found. Acting Coroner DAVIS, of Oyster Bay, immediately ordered the arrest of KELLY and LEVINE, and yesterday an inquest was held. In addition to the above facts, it was discovered that for some time a feeling of animosity had existed between the prisoners and deceased, and that KELLY had been discharged by the Long Island Railroad Company on account of representations of the murdered man.

Mr. NOSTRAND was a man worth from $50,000 to $60,000, a large part of which, it is said, was made in the wrecking of the steam-ship *Mexico*, which went ashore on the south side of the island in 1836, and in which a large number of passengers were drowned. He was a man of very rough exterior, and had a great number of enemies. He formerly lived in Jamaica. Judge FOSDICK, of that place, had charge of his property. The deceased leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss. When his wife went to the hotel to inquire for her husband, she must have passed within a few feet of him.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

On Sunday morning, the dead body of GARRETT W. NOSTRAND, of Syossett, Queens County, was found in the road, near his house, partially covered with snow. An examination showed that he had been foully dealt with; his skull was fractured, his nose and jaw-bones broken, and his face cut and contused terribly. It was evident that the wounds had been inflicted with a club or heavy iron, but no such instrument could be found in the vicinity of the body. Two men, named KELLY and LEVINE, were arrested on suspicion that they were connected with the murder. The investigation yesterday, before Coroner FRANKLIN, served to implicate them in the bloody crime, but not without their own testimony. Their statements are very conflicting, and disagree in general with all the testimony taken. NOSTRAND was in their company in Oberlinder's Hotel, and had some angry words with them, LEVINE pushing him, while KELLY assumed an offensive attitude. NOSTRAND started for his home at 9 o'clock, followed by LEVINE, while KELLY left through a rear door. They afterward met at a barn in the rear of the hotel, but the cause of their meeting is not explained. From this barn to where the body was found the footsteps of two men were traced. The authorities seized the boots of LEVINE and KELLY, and an examination shows that the form of the boots correspond with the traces.

It also appeared from the testimony of a gentleman named HORTON that NOSTRAND had frequently expressed fears for his life at the hands of KELLY, who, he said, would as soon kill a man as a cat. NOSTRAND had no large amount of money on his person, nor were any of his pockets disturbed. The testimony taken points conclusively in the direction of these men, and there is little doubt but that they will be held for the Grand Jury. The investigation will be concluded today.

The Methodist Preachers' Meeting—The Dangers of Independent Utterances in the Pulpit.

Pursuant to adjournment the Methodist Preachers' Association met yesterday in the Washington-square M. E. Church, and discussed the circumstances that are considered favorable or unfavorable to independent utterance in the pulpits of America. Rev. Dr. Griswold, P. E., Rev. Messrs. Genung, Latham, Adams, S. C. Brown, John Parker and others took part. Dr. GRISWOLD considered the circumstances on the whole unfavorable among Methodists, and chiefly for the reason that churches negotiate with ministers in these days, and the ministers are necessarily obliged to conform their preaching, more or less, to suit the views of those who engage them. He thought it would be otherwise were both parties strangers to each other. Mr. WALSTON said that if he had been warned by any prominent men in his charge not to speak about certain sins, he should deem it his duty to preach boldly against such things. A New-Jersey minister said he had once been cautioned against preaching so radically against intemperance, because certain members of his church were manufacturers or dealers in whisky, and they would refuse to subscribe toward his salary. He replied that the amount which the rum-sellers gave toward his salary might be charged to him, and he considered it cheap to have his say about whisky on those terms.

Mr. PARKER, who had been a local preacher among the Wesleyans in England, said there could be no real contrast between the ministers of this country and any other, because here the voluntary system—the best ever designed—prevailed, and the ministers and people are one. In Great Britain a minister never touches upon any but theological topics. He never heard a sermon on Thanksgiving, Temperance, or any of those questions that American ministers always deal with, and there is very little sympathy, even among Wesleyans, between the minister and the masses. The former is guided mainly, if not wholly, by the views of the mill-owner and the merchant, and he very rarely visits any others.

Rev. Mr. MEAD, of Rock River Conference, and Rev. Mr. SMART, of East New-York, were introduced. The latter gave a brief recital of his work in East New-York, and asked assistance to redeem his church from debt. Next Monday an essay is to be read before the preachers.

More Arms for France.

The steam-ship *Ville de Paris* cleared, yesterday, for Havre, with the following cargo: 1,305 cases of muskets, 98 cases of revolvers, 2,510 cases of cartridges, 369 cases of harness, 2,876 cases of ammunition, 2 cases of clothing, 10 batteries, and 22 cases of silk-worm eggs. The latter is rather a novel exportation, considering the circumstances in which France is placed just now. The suggestion is made, however, that these silk-worm eggs may be destined for Italy. The American worm is stronger and heartier than the Italian, owing to the careful manner in which it is cared for and fed. The Italians strip the mulberry trees every year, while the Americans allow portions of the leaves to remain intact.

Action for Libel Against the Sunday Mercury.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, JOSH HART, the well-known low comedian, made application for a warrant for the arrest of Messrs. CAULDWELL and WHITNEY, proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, on a charge of libel. The complaint was based on an article that appeared in the issue of that journal of the previous day, commenting on the evidence adduced in the divorce suit instituted by Mr. HART, and making allegations against Mr. HART and his sisters which he thought justified him in commencing criminal proceedings against the proprietors. Judge SHANDLEY received the papers in the case, and issued a warrant for the apprehension of the parties. The examination will take place this afternoon.

Ignatius Loyola—Lecture by Prof. Lord at Association Hall.

Prof. JOHN LORD delivered the fifth of his series of lectures at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning. His theme was "Ignatius Loyola." The lecturer with much graphic force described the condition of Catholicism in Europe when LUTHER, the great reformer, waged his great and divinely-inspired warfare against its corruptions and abuses. Rapidly sketching the causes which induced the Reformation, he vividly portrayed the downward progress of Papal authority until LOYOLA appeared on the scene, and by the establishment of the Jesuitical Order, created the counter-reformation which to a vast extent interfered with the good results likely to follow from LUTHER's teachings. He narrated the wonderful effect produced by LOYOLA's eloquence and the feelings of fervent devotion with which he inspired his followers, which spread his fame over all the Courts of Europe and enabled him to exercise an influence in the administrations of the Church of Rome equal to that of the Pope himself. LOYOLA's works lived after him. Fired by an enthusiasm unsurpassed in Catholic history, the best youth of all countries joined the Order he established, proclaiming utter carelessness of self, and devotion to their religion, and their zeal has carried the fame of their Order to every corner of the earth. Though differing from them in the theories they advanced, Dr. LORD could not withhold his admiration of their learning, earnestness and zeal as an Order in the cause they propagated, but condemned in no measured terms their crimes, which made them subvert everything—even the sacred relations of country and friendship—to forward the religion of Rome.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 24: Nos. 23, 24, 16, 25, 28, 33.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
32—Knapp & Ferdon vs. schooner Caroline.	27—M. McCaffrey vs. tug George Farrell.
18—Wm. W. Tapscott vs. schr. G. H. Starbuck.	148—Henry Winsor vs. steam-boat Rebecca Clyde.
31—Elizer Penny vs. steam-boat J. G. Stevens et al.	28—R. Cameron vs. ship Patrick Henry.
25—N. Y. and Baltimore Transportation Co. vs. ferry-boat Pacific.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
194—Bell vs. Waterbury.	223—Pistor vs. Brandrett.
209—Smith vs. Bodine.	224—Williams vs. N. H. Steam-boat Co.
210—Ellen A. Price vs. Joel D. Price.	225—Bolen vs. Crosby.
211—Lane vs. Andrews.	226—Van Slyke vs. Hyatt.
212—Bowers vs. Greene.	227—Read vs. Niles.
213—Dent vs. North American S. S. Co.	228—Merriam vs. Kellogg.
61—— vs. ——.	229—Roberts vs. Berdell.
214—Rickard vs. Fitzgerald.	230—First Nat. Bank of Marshall, Mich., vs. The Gould Machine Co.
215—Mass vs. Volkening.	231—Vose vs. The Florida Railroad Co.
216—Hamilton vs. Clinton.	232—Gunning vs. Oliver.
217—Purtsell vs. Sinclair.	369—Hoyt, Executor, vs. Valentine.
219—Wall vs. Ellis.	
220—Smith vs. Bodine.	
222—The People ex rel Cochrane vs. Kearney.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
60—In re Jones.	163—Stremmel vs. Scheider
65—In re Baltic Fire Insurance Company.	167—Lee vs. Clark.
73—McGreary vs. Long Island Bank.	169—Walsh vs. Gill.
86—Wright vs. Cunningham.	177—Bohnhust vs. Lenfect.
88—Davies vs. Long.	178—Hargous vs. Melhado.
111—Stackosh vs. Curtis.	179—Walsh vs. Reynolds.
138—Graham vs. France.	180—Same vs. Same.
148—Badger vs. Lee.	192—The People St. John vs. Connelly.
160—Kelly vs. O'Brien.	196—Holloway vs. Stephens.

Call commences at No. 197—The Washington Life Insurance Company vs. H. E. Rickert.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
206—Burdell vs. La Coste.	357—Gottberg vs. North Am. Fire Ins. Co.
273—Crowley et al. vs. Smith et al.	141—James vs. Schmidt.
9—Plumer vs. Stern.	311—Jeager vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
11—Andrews et al. vs. Brooklyn Dyewood Company.	25—McCullom vs. Plantz, Adm'x, &c.
15—Fleishauer vs. Tuska et al.	27—Kaufman vs. Doane.
23—The Security Ins. Co. vs. Schultz.	31—Ferguson vs. Sayre.
64—Wilson vs. McLean.	1—Everett vs. Garrison.
259—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.	55½—Van Ness vs. Bloss
269½—The Woodward Steam Manuf'g Co. vs. The Tremont Coal Co.	145—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Nat. Mech's Banking Association.
	81—Nolan vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
	2799—Bleecker vs. Fordham.
	235—Coulter vs. Board of Education.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
156—Oddie vs. Goodyear.	970½—Ryder vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
286—Wright, Admr., &c., vs. Holbrook.	72—McMillen vs. Knox.
272—Stokes vs. Johnson.	236—Husseniny vs. Fickett.
24—Bliss vs. Levy, impleaded, &c.	1710—Russell vs. Minor.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.	34—Barstow vs. Hansen.
14—French vs. Dinsmore, Prest., &c.	164½—Wilson vs. Stylwell.
18½—Tallman vs. Cudlipp	1722—Bayless vs. Telfair.
272—Rogers vs. Moon.	1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
228—Bernhard vs. Seligman.	102—Keith vs. The Mayor.
256—Brodie, &c., vs. Andrews.	104—Bingham vs. Leonard

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
570—Morganthau vs. Hensley.	138—Funke vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.	78—Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr.
506—Simonson vs. Walker.	298—Henderson vs. Mahoney.
394—Harrison vs. Tinker.	356—Buckman vs. Mongenroth.
1172—— vs. ——.	610—Stroub vs. Third-av. Railroad.
512—Beckwith vs. Bates.	612—Glancy vs. Cen. Park, N. & E. R. R. R.
350—Norris vs. Kohler.	
326—Stewart vs. Field.	
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
35—Costello vs. The Mayor.	474—Weidehase vs. Hugart.
477—Isham vs. Robinson.	486—Ripley vs. Hazelton.
461—Wood vs. Merritt.	249—Powers vs. Hudson River Railroad.
68—McCauly vs. Ganz.	471—Davis vs. Gwynne.
473—Dart vs. Walker.	479—Barry vs. Caughlin.
204—McConnon vs. Third-avenue Railroad.	446—Stevens vs. O'Callaghan.
27—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.	487—Wehle vs. Haviland.

Regular order of General Calendar No. 492—Hill vs. North.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 23.

By Judge Sutherland.

Jones *vs.* Crennan; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Pistor *vs.* Brandrett; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Dinsmore *vs.* Ernstein; motion granted; order to be settled on notice.

Pohly *vs.* Reiss; motion granted.

Solms *vs.* Pickering; motion granted without costs.

Munroe *vs.* Coleman; motion to vacate order of arrest without costs to either party.

In the matter of Logan; order granted.

Jacob Rice *vs.* Mary E. Rice; motion denied without costs.

Lindsay *vs.* McBride; the motion must be reargued.

By Judge Ingraham.

Conover *vs.* Conover; motion granted.

By Judge Brady.

Watson *vs.* Babcock; motion denied with leave to renew.

Bradley *vs.* Sheely; motion granted to be settled on notice.

Allen *vs.* Smith; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 23.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Mary A. Leach *vs.* William T. Leach; order granted.

William R. Manley *vs.* The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; order granted.

Joseph Goldberger *vs.* Andrew Van Cone; order granted.

Merriam M. Sarles *vs.* Andrew Van Cone; order granted.

Charles Schaefer *vs.* James O'Brien; order granted.

Patrick Coleman *vs.* McCullough Lead Company; order granted.

Anna R. Menager *vs.* Amelia M. Junker; order granted with $10 costs.

By Judge Freedman.

Barnard Stevenson *vs.* The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company; motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 23.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Saptam *vs.* Brown; see memorandum with Clerk.

Greene *vs.* Harris; case settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court, yesterday, delivered the following opinions:

No. 54.—*Barnard* vs. *Kellog et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.—Barnard was a commission merchant in Boston, and received from Buenos Ayres a quantity of wool, on which he paid advances, and placed it in the hands of brokers, with instructions not to sell unless the purchaser came on and examined the wool personally. Subsequently a sale was made to E. N. Kellog & Co., of New-York, the principal deponent in error making a personal inspection of the wool, and after examining several bales, declined to look at more. Nearly a year afterward Kellog & Co. notified Barnard that the wool was falsely packed. On the trial it was shown, by the custom of wool dealers in New-York and Boston, there is a warrantee by the seller, implied by the fact of sale, that the wool is not falsely packed. The Court sustained the custom, and decided in favor of the purchaser. This Court holds that if upon a given state of facts the rights and liabilities of the parties to a contract are fixed by the general principles of the common law, they cannot be changed by any local custom of the place where the contract is made. In this case, on the facts shown, no warrant of the good quality of the wool is implied by the common law, and no custom in the sale of the article established in New-York and Boston can be admitted to imply one. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered an elaborate opinion maintaining this view reversing the judgement below and directing a new *venue*.

No. 57.—*The Steamer Daniel Ball* vs. *The United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan.—This was a libel of information against the steamer, to recover a penalty for not having procured inspection license while employed in transporting passengers and merchandise on Grand River, in Michigan, as required by the Navigation acts. The Court below held that the waters were navigable, and that the common law doctrine as to navigability of waters has no application in this country, the fact of navigableness depending not upon the ebb and flow of the tide, but upon the actual navigable capacity of the stream, and as the voyage, though commenced and ended within the State, was the continuation of the transportation of freight from one State to another, it forms a link in commerce among the States, and the vessel so engaged is subject to the Navigation acts, and liable for the penalty. This Court affirms the decree below, remarking that it is unable to draw a distinct line between the authority of Congress to regulate an agency employed in commerce between the States, when extending through two or more States, and when it is confined within the limits of a single State. If its authority does not extend to an agency in such commerce so confined, its entire authority over inter-State commerce may be defeated. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion.

No. 35.—*Hanover* vs. *Woodruff.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—This was an action on a promissory note. The defense was that the consideration was illegal, being certain bonds issued by the State of Arkansas after the passage of her secession ordinance. Two questions arose, on which the Judges below were divided. First, was the consideration of the note void, on the ground of public policy, so that no action could be sustained thereon in the Federal Courts. Second, if the bonds were a sufficient consideration to sustain the action, what was the measure of damages? These questions were certified to this Court, where there is also a division of opinion, and the case is remitted to the Court below for the purpose of enabling that Court to take such action therein as it may be advised, in accordance with the practice of the Court in such cases. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion.

No. 55.—*Edmonson et al.* vs. *Bloomshire et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio.—This was a contest concerning a Revolutionary claim, the question being whether by the will of Mrs. Edmonson, deceased, making certain bequests to her husband, Dr. Edmonson, father of the claimants, title by descent to certain lands was broken so as to divest her brothers as heirs, and vest the title in her husband and his heirs by virtue of the devise. The Court below held that the will did not disturb the title of the heirs of the testatrix, under whom the parties in possession claimed, and this Court affirm the decree there made. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

No. 38.—*The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Clark Durant et al.* vs. *Amanda McClure, Executrix, et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion.

No. 11—Original.—*The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* vs. *The Quicksilver Mining Company.*—Cause dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 23.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

LIABILITIES OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

George S. Thompson, plaintiff and respondent, vs. James C. Fargo, Treasurer of the American Express Company.—On the 11th of August, 1865, at Springfield, Ill., plaintiff delivered to the United States Express Company a package containing United States compound interest notes and greenbacks amounting to $660 63, directed to John and Wm. White, care of James K. Martin, Bunton House, Terre Haute, Ind. The package was carried by the United States Express Company to Decatur, Ind., the termination of their route, and there delivered to the defendant, who conveyed it to Terre Haute, Ind. Martin, the consignee at Terre Haute, was not at the Bunton House, nor could he, after diligent search, be found, nor could John or William White be found. The package was therefore forwarded to this City, the principal office of the defendant in September, 1868. The plaintiff thereupon demanded from the defendant the package, and offered to pay all costs and charges, and to indemnify the defendant against the claim of the consignees. The defendant refused to deliver the package, and hence this action was brought by the plaintiff. The Court referred the issues to John Sherwood, Esq., as referee, who found for the plaintiff. The defendant appealed to this Court.

The case was argued today by Judge Van Worst for the appellant, and Edward Van Ness for the respondent.

Judge Van Vorst contended that the plaintiff has no property, general or special, in the package in question, and has no status to maintain this action for a claim and delivery of the same; the money in the package and the "discharge papers" belonged to the Messrs. White, who were discharged soldiers from the United States Army. The plaintiff has no title as owner to the contents of the package, and no lien thereon of any nature.

The Court took the papers, and reserved the decision.

THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS AND THE LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Cyrus H. McCormick, plaintiff and respondent, vs. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, defendants and appellants.—This action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendants for the alleged conversion by them, in March, 1862, at the City of Philadelphia, of several trunks and their contents. The plaintiff at the time was a resident of Chicago, and the complaint says that he arrived in Philadelphia on the 11th of March, 1862; that intending to go West to Chicago he delivered to the defendants, his baggage to be checked through. The trunks, it seems, were too many, and the check-master refused to check them, although the passage tickets were shown, unless an additional sum was paid, which was refused. Plaintiff demanded the return of his baggage, but it was too late. The luggage had gone on. The defendants say that the trunks, alleged to contain $6,000 worth of valuable personal property, were taken on to Chicago in the same train that conveyed the United States mail; that when the baggage arrived there no one was ready to receive it, and it was stored in the usual place for such goods. On the succeeding night the depot at Chicago was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. Among other property the larger portion of the property in suit was destroyed. The destruction by lightning was one of the points raised by the defendants. There were, however, several others. On the trial in the Court below the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,660 61. A motion for a new trial having been made, the same was argued today on one side. The argument will be continued at the opening of the Court on Tuesday.

For defendants and appellants, Messrs. Seward and Da Costa; for the plaintiff and respondent, Mr. E. W. Stoughton and D. D. Lord.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT SALE OF LAND.

Mary Ladd vs. *Bernard Clark.*—This action was brought to recover $6,400 paid to defendant on the 15th of June last, in exchange for 640 acres of land in Wisconsin, which he claimed to have a clear title to. The sequel, however, showed it was claimed that the land was heavily mortgaged.

The defense was a general denial, but being unable to show that he, defendant, had a clear title to the land, the Court directed the jury to find for the plaintiff.

E. T. Gardner, W. C. Traphagen, and S. D. Lewis, for plaintiff; William H. Taggard for defendant.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Tappan.

ACTION FOR $20,000 DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Daniel H. Frawley vs. *The Flushing and North-side Railroad Company.*—This action is brought to recover $20,000 for damages sustained by plaintiff by being run over on the 21st December, 1869, by one of defendants' locomotives. The plaintiff's hip was dislocated, part of his right foot cut off, and his head badly cut, and he has not yet fully recovered from his injuries so as to be in good health.

The defendants claim that the accident was brought about solely by the negligence and carelessness of the plaintiff himself. The facts of the case, as they represent them, are that the plaintiff tried to run over the train, instead of the train running over him. As the train was coming into the station at Winfield, the plaintiff deliberately walked into and was struck by the side of the locomotive. Case still on.

George Carpenter for plaintiff; Jordan Hinsdale & Mellin for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 23.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

DEFECTIVE COMMITMENT.

The People, &c., vs. John Sullivan.—Sullivan, who is a lad of about sixteen, was committed on a charge of grand larceny without stating in the commitment on whose oath he was charged. The prisoner was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge asked for on this ground. The Court held the commitment to be defective, and ordered the prisoner's discharge.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 22.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.108⅛	100 B., H. & E.......... 2
70,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.........b2.107⅞	300 do..........c 5⅝
65,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3..........108¼	100 Erie R..........22¼
14,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., s3..........108⅜	58 Wells-Fargo Ex..... 36
	35 Am. M. Un. Ex..... 42¼
	500 Harlem..........131⅞
50,000 do......s10.108⅜	200 do..........b. c.132
17,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.. 64⅛	1000 Reading..........c. 98
16,000 Va. St. 6s, old.... 65	1400 do.......... 97⅞
3,000 Ga. St. 6s, new.. 88	1000 do..........b3 97⅞
3,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs. 94½	100 do..........s30 97⅞
2,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July..... 59⅞	2500 do..........c 97⅞
	20 do.......... 98
10,000 do.......... 59⅛	200 do..........b. c. 98⅛
4,000 do...Ap.&Oc. 60⅛	4200 do.......... 98⅛
5,000 N. Car. 6s, S.Tax 18	15 Mich. Cen..........118
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue...... 89	200 L. S. & Mich. S..... 91⅛
	300 do..........b3 91⅛
2,000 do.......... 89	2500 do.......... 91
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs... 72	5 do.......... 91
4,000 Ala. St. 8s.......96⅛	408 do.......... 91⅛
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'y Loan, R..........108	100 L. S. & Mich. S.b30 91⅝
7,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 90⅛	1500 do..........b. c. 91⅜
10,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 78	500 do.......... 91⅜
10,000 do.......... 77⅞	500 do..........b60 91⅜
1,000 Union Pac. 7s, L. Grant Bs.... 70	100 Clev. & P. R..........106
10,000 UnionPa.7s,Inc. 67¼	10 Panama.......... 68¼
20,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. Bs.......103¼	50 do.......... 69
3,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st 92½	400 Union Pac.......... 22⅛
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d 64	100 do.......... 22⅞
100 Canton Co.......... 70	100 do.......... 23⅛
50 Ninth Nat. Bank....110	200 Chi. & N. W.......... 73⅛
100 West. U. Tel......... 47⅜	5 do.......... 72⅞
50 do.......... 47⅜	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf...... 85⅛
500 do..........b. c. 47⅜	100 do..........s30 85
600 do.......... 47⅜	800 do..........b. c. 85⅛
600 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 43⅛	100 do..........c 85
200 do..........s60 43	200 Chi. & R. I..........106⅛
100 do..........b. c. 43	200 do..........106⅛
200 do.......... 42⅞	500 do..........b3.106⅛
100 Mar. Pref.......... 8⅞	200 Mil. & St. P.......... 53⅛
100 U. S. Ex.......... 38	70 do.......... 53⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R...c 94⅛	200 do..........b. c. 53⅞
100 do..........s3 94⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...... 73⅛
100 do..........c 94⅛	400 Tol., W. & W.......... 52⅛
300 do..........b. c. 94⅝	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. bet. call...b15 75⅛
400 do.......... 94⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G..... 93⅛
500 do.......... 94⅝	58 Del., Lack. & W.......104
10000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs..........s3 89⅞	100 Chi. & Alt..........115
27800 do.......... 90⅛	100 do..........b60.115⅛
10000 do.......... 90⅛	600 Ohio & Miss.......... 33⅞
10000 do.......... 90⅛	50 Morris & Essex........ 88⅛
10000 do...bet. call. 90⅛	300 H. & St. J.......... 85
30000 do.......... 90⅛	200 H. & St. J. Pf......... 85
100000 do..........c 90⅛	200 do.......... 85
6000 do.......... 90⅛	100 do.......... 85
	200 do.......... 96⅛
	500 C., C. & Ind. Cen..... 18⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C....110⅞	100 U. S. Express.b.c. 38⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109⅞	1,400 N. Y. C. & H. R. R..........bet. call. 94⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s3..........108⅛	1,600 do.......... 94⅞
6,000 do..........b3.109	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.......... 90⅛
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.108⅜	20,000 do.bet. call. 90⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n..........b3.107⅝	300 Erie Railway.......... 22⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small..........108	10 Mich. Cen. R..........117⅛
149,000 do..........108⅛	700 L. S. & M. S. R.b3. 91⅛
3,100 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..........107⅛	600 do.......... 91⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.108⅜	100 do..........s3. 91⅛
5,500 do..........108⅜	2,000 do...bet. call. 91⅛
3,000 Va. St. 6s, old.... 66⅛	2,300 do.......... 91⅛
2,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.... 23⅜	500 Union Pac. R.......... 22⅞
1,000 S. C. St. 7s, n., Jan. & July.... 59⅛	100 Cle. & Pitts. R.......106
7,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.......... 89	500 do..........b60.106⅛
3,000 Cen. Pacific R. Gold Bonds.... 90⅛	100 Ill. Central R..........135
12,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 91⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf...... 85⅛
4,000 Union Pacific 7s, L. G. Bonds.... 70	100 do...bet. call. 85⅛
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st Iowa dv.......... 86	200 N. J. Cen. R..........104
2,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.......... 83⅛	100 do..........104⅛
200 West. Union Tel.... 47⅜	400 Chi. & R. I..........106⅛
24 do.......... 47	100 do..........b3.106⅛
600 do...bet. call. 47⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...... 73⅛
100 Boston W. P.......... 20	200 Del., L. & W. R......104
300 Pac. M. S. S. Co.... 42⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.......... 93⅛
100 do..........s3. 42⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. R........ 32⅛
200 do...bet. call. 42⅛	100 Chi. & Al..........115
100 Harlem R..........132⅛	50 Ohio & Miss R......... 34
200 do..........132⅛	300 do.......... 34⅛
	112 Morris & Essex R.... 88⅛
	200 do...bet. call. 88⅛
	200 Han. & St. Jos. Pf..........b3. 97
	100 do..........b5. 97
	200 do.......... 96⅛
	400 Col., C. & I. Cen. R. 18⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The rates for Money today are 6@7 ₩ cent. per annum to the Brokers on call loan, and 7 ₩ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date. The rate on call is more generally 6 ₩ cent. than 7 ₩ cent. The offerings to the Brokers are on the increase.

The price of Gold is 110⅛ ₩ cent. Sales of the day 110⅛@110⅜ ₩ cent. The Customs demand was about $375,000, and the demand to pay for Bills on London was to a fair amount, the rate on London being reduced ⅛ of 1 ₩ cent. by a leading drawer, inducing considerable purchases. At the close of the day Gold was 110⅛, and Bills firm at the reduction to 109⅛@109½ ₩ cent. for standard names.

At the Stock Exchange there was a firm feeling in the Public Funds, on the basis of 108⅛@108⅜ ₩ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and a very buoyant speculation in the New-York and Western Roads, at advancing prices and under a free demand for New-York Central Stock and Scrip, the North-west Preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Union Pacific. There was also a large business in Reading, but at no recovery in price from the "black eye" to the Stock by the default of a leading Street Operator on Saturday. The speculation in New-York Central and several of the Western Roads was so energetic and confident, on the part of buyers, that it would be difficult to say which of these Stocks were in the lead. Lake Shore, North-west Preferred and Rock Island, in the Afternoon, were perhaps the most prominent in the continued rise in prices, among the Western Stocks, while New-York Central rose above 95 ₩ cent. The resistance made by the bearish interest was weaker than at the close of last week, and the *Bulls*, for the time, appear to have the market their own way, feeling equally assured that the Money supply at moderate rates, and the traffic and condition of their favorite Roads, as well as the large uncovered *short* interest, are all in their favor.

At the close of business the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night. The Southern State Bonds were barely steady in prices, on a moderate business. The Miscellaneous Shares firm and active on Western Telegraph, but weak at the close on Pacific Mail. The 5-20s of 1867 closed 108⅛ ₩ cent., and the 10-40s 108⅛@108⅜ ₩ cent. Money was easy at 6 ₩ cent.; Gold steady, and Exchange firm. The Union Pacific Income Bonds had another rise to 68 ₩ cent., doubling the price at which they were pressed on sale about two weeks ago, when 30½@32@35 was accepted. The First Mortgage and the Land Grants also hold firm at the advance of last week. The North-west Common Stock followed up the Preferred in the Afternoon.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 23.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	109½	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅛
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64½
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅝	95⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅞	90⅛
Reading Railroad	98⅛	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106½	106⅝
North-west Common	73⅛	75⅛
North-west Preferred	84⅝	85⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅞	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	73⅛
St. Paul Common	53	53⅛
Lake Shore	90⅝	92⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞	34⅛
Toledo and Wabash	51⅞	52⅛
Western Telegraph	47⅛	47⅜
Erie	22½	22⅛
St. Joseph Common	87⅛	85⅛
Union Pacific	22½	23⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881....110⅞	5-20 coup., 1867.........108⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881....110⅞	5-20 coup., 1868.........108⅜
5-20 coup., 1862..........109⅛	10-40 reg.................108
5-20 coup., 1864..........108⅜	10-40 coup...............108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865..........108⅛	6s currency..............110⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865...107⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old........64⅛	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., '81.....100⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds......64⅛	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., '86.....100⅛
Virginia 6s, old..........65	Illinois Canal bds., '70.100
Virginia 6s, new bds......61	Ill. coupon 6s, '77......100
Georgia 6s................81	Ill. coupon 6s, '79......100
Georgia 7s, new bs.......87⅛	Ill. War Loan.............100
Georgia 7s, gold bds......94⅛	Ind. 6 ₩ cent. W. L......100
N. Carolina 6s, old.......45⅛	Ind. 5 ₩ cent.............100
N. Carolina new bds.......23⅛	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '73...... 99
N. Car. special tax........18⅛	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '78...... 99⅛
S. Carolina new bds.......59⅛	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '83...... 99⅛
S. Car. April & Oct........60	Mich. 7 ₩ cent., '78......100
Missouri 6s...............90⅛	N. Y. reg. Bounty L......105⅛
Miss. H. & St. Jo. Iss......88⅛	N. Y. coup Bounty L.....105⅛
Louisiana 6s..............66	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.103⅛
La. 6s, Lev. Bds...........73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.103⅛
La. 8s, Lev. Bds...........81	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.103⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary.......75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.103⅛
California 7s..............108⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.103⅛
Connecticut 6s............100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.103⅛
Rhode Island 6s...........101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Alabama 8s................96	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......... 91	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.......... 88	Gt. West. 1st, '88.......100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est...... 88	Gt. West. 1st, '88.......100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.... 88	Gt. West. 2d, '93........ 81½
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76.100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 80
Erie 1st Ext.............. 97	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st..... 82
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79...... 95	Gal. & Chic. Ext........100⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83...... 85	Gal. & Chic. 2d......... 93
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80.... 88	Chic., R. I. & Pac...... 97⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88.... 79⅛	Morris & Essex 1st.....101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 80	Morris & Essex 2d...... 95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.103	Clev. & Tol. S. F........100
Harlem 1st...............101	N. J. Cen. 2d...........100
Har. Con. M. & S. F...92	N. J. Cen. New Bds.103
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82.116	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.101⅛
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st.108⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d. 96⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d...... 95	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d. 92
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c. 99⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....... 98
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 96⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....... 95
Cen. Pac. Bds............ 90⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 79
Union Pac. 1st Bds...... 77⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F...... 98
Union Pac. L. G'ts, 7s. 69⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st.......101
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 87½	Chic. & Alton Inc..... 98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75..105⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 98
Alton & T. H. 1st...... [illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd. [illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref. 84½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. [illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. [illegible]	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st [illegible]
Chic. & N. W. s. f'd.. [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7.3-10. [illegible]
Chic. & N.W. Int. Bds. [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st.... [illegible]
Chic. & N.W. Ex'n Bs. [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. & D. [illegible]
Chic. & N. W. 1st...... [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d..... [illegible]
Consol'd 7 ₩ c. conv. 87½	Mar. & Cin. 1st...... [illegible]
Han. & St. Jos. conv. 103⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 91½
Lack. & West. Bds..... [illegible]	Joliet & Chic. 1st..... [illegible]
Del., L. & West. 1st.. [illegible]	Chic. & Mil. 1st...... [illegible]
Del., L. & W. 2d...... [illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. 1st... [illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. [illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. 2d... [illegible]
T. & W. 1st. St. L. Div. [illegible]	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d.. [illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d........ [illegible]	Tol., P. & W. W. D... [illegible]
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs. 78	Bos., H. & Erie guar. 23

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.......... [illegible]	Grocers.......... [illegible]
Manhattan.......... 153½	Nassau.......... 107
Mechanics'.......... [illegible]	Importers & Traders'.157
Union.......... [illegible]	Manuf. & Merchants' [illegible]
America.......... [illegible]	N. Y. Nat. Exc. B'k. [illegible]
City.......... [illegible]	Fourth National.... [illegible]
Phenix.......... [illegible]	Ninth National.... [illegible]
Tradesmen's.......... [illegible]	Tenth National.... 122
Fulton.......... [illegible]	Central National.... [illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'.145	Del. & Hudson Canal.115
Mechanics & Traders.135	Pennsylvania Coal.... [illegible]
National.......... [illegible]	Spring Mountain Coal [illegible]
Leather Manufact'rs.. [illegible]	Consol. Coal, Maryl'd [illegible]
State of New-York.. [illegible]	Quicksilver Mining.... [illegible]
Commerce.......... [illegible]	Mariposa Mining.... [illegible]
Broadway.......... [illegible]	Mariposa Pref.... [illegible]
Ocean.......... [illegible]	Boston Water Power. [illegible]
Mercantile.......... [illegible]	Adams Express.... [illegible]
American Exchange.115	Wells-Fargo Express. [illegible]
Chatham.......... [illegible]	United States Express [illegible]
Bank of the Republic. [illegible]	Am. Mer. Union Ex.. [illegible]
Bank of N. America.102	Pacific Mail.......... [illegible]
Irving.......... [illegible]	
Metropolitan.......... [illegible]	
People's.......... [illegible]	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	101
City 6s, new	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	115½	116
Pennsylvania Central	62	62½
Reading	49	49¼
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Catawissa Preferred	36¾	37
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	41½	41¾
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	87	87½

A new Bank, with a million of dollars Capital, under the New-York State Free Banking law, is soon to opened on Broadway, above Chambers-street, to be known as the Dry Goods Bank, with Mr. WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, an old and respected Dry Goods man, is to be the President, assisted by an able and wealthy Board of Directors, most of whom are, or have been, in the same line of business. Their names are: Messrs. Jarvis Slade; Thomas P. Eldridge, of the firm of Eldridge, Dunham & Co.; Samuel B. Dana, Upham, Tucker & Co.; Cornelius N. Bliss, John S. & Eben Wright & Co.; M. F. Hunt, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.; Walter H. Lewis, Lewis Brothers & Co.; William L. Strong, William L. Strong & Co.; Edward M. Townsend, Townsend & Yale; Jacob Wendell, J. C. Howe & Co.; S. S. Fisher; James Emott, Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (counsel;) Hewlett Scudder, Jones, Underhill & Scudder; George F. Victor, F. Victor & Achelis; Bryce Gray, James F. White & Co.; Edward E. Poor, Denny, Poor & Co.; Charles G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co., (of Cincinnati;) Henry Almy, Almy & Co.; William Post, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., and Jesse Seligman, J. & W. Seligman & Co.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal trade:

"The anthracite coal trade continues in much the same condition as at the date of our last weekly notice. The suspension is general throughout all the regions, except at Shamokin, and though higher prices are demanded, the market is quoted dull. Consumers hold out of the market, believing that there will be an early resumption of work at the mines—some parties fixed the date at from the 1st to the 10th of February—after which there will be necessarily a decline in the price of coal. The stocks at the principal coal centres have not lessened much, if any, within the last fortnight. Indeed, it is stated that at Richmond, by the closing of navigation, it has increased, and that there is now or quite 60,000 tons, against about 40,000 tons two weeks ago. The Delaware and Hudson Company have about as much coal stacked at Honesdale. From the reports furnished by the leading coal-carrying companies of the weekly tonnage to the 14th inst. we learn that the Reading Railroad Company brought down 44,114 tons, and for the year, beginning on the 1st of December last, [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons to corresponding date last year; a decrease of 124,238 tons. The Lehigh Valley reports a tonnage for the week ending the 14th inst. of [illegible] tons, and since December 1,385,920 tons, against 1,340,889 tons in corresponding time last year—an increase of 45,031 tons. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company reports for the week ending on the 14th inst. [illegible] tons, and for the year from the 1st Dec. [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of [illegible] tons. The Pennsylvania Railroad and Coal Company reports for the week [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons in corresponding week last year, and for the year [illegible] tons, against 32,214 tons for the corresponding time last year—a decrease of [illegible] tons. The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of [illegible] tons, and for the year [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of [illegible] tons. The Shamokin Division of the Northern Central Railroad reports for the week [illegible] tons, and for the year 16,101 tons, against [illegible] tons to same time last year—the increase of [illegible] tons. The total production for the week was [illegible] tons, of which 116,318 tons were anthracite, [illegible] tons semi-anthracite, and [illegible] tons bituminous—against a total production last year, to same time, of 878,132 tons, of which [illegible] tons were anthracite, [illegible] semi-anthracite, and [illegible] tons bituminous—showing an aggregate decrease of [illegible] tons. No shipments have been made from Port Richmond during the past week, and no prices eastward warrant [illegible]. [illegible] The furnaces on the line of railroads are most likely [illegible] the rates [illegible] Port Carbon [illegible] broken, [illegible] $2 25. [illegible] 2,378,078 tons in 1869, a decrease of [illegible] tons. The entire anthracite production for 1870 has not yet been made up. A report of such production has been published, but it is hundreds of thousands of tons out of the way. One carrying company puts it to over a thousand and a half million of tons in a single instance."

The *Mark Lane Express* of Jan. 2 says:

"Events of importance multiply as the years pass away. The tale of 1870 will never be forgotten by Europe. The political commotions were not likely to pass without influencing the prices of agricultural produce, and we have accordingly had a year of fluctuation, closing with a higher range of prices. The season also has supplied its quota, a time of drouth has brought down the hay crop to the lowest of the present century, while all spring corn and the wheat on the light lands were seriously diminished, as well as some roots, and the turnip crop more especially. Tracing the course of agricultural events onward, so far as the Autumn sowings were concerned, things went well, an average amount of wheat was got into the ground in fair condition, and the plant generally at the opening of the year looked well, neither being winter-proud nor short. But so much rain came with the mild weather in January that it was feared some damage might ensue from premature growth, and this danger was not lessened by a frost which came on, and the opening of February was again mild here. As much bean planting of the young plants, but more harm was done in Germany, and the more so as there were the plants [illegible] suffered in America. This month, after a few Spring days, reverted to cold at the close. No improvement came with April, the weather being dry and cold, and the thermometer in Germany had sunk to six degrees below Reaumur; while France, having completed her Spring sowings, seemed safe; but before half the month was out the oats were stunted. Unpromising accounts then arose from the Fens, there being many vacancies in the rows of Wheat; and though a dash of Summer heat came, it was unaccompanied by genial showers, and but little progress was made in vegetation. Half May continued of the same ungenial character, and matters then looked so unfavorable in Poland that agents were without offers from Dantzic. With June and then an outbreak of dry weather, this month was too often dry and unfavorable [illegible] only be a crop. June also opening with only light rains and insufficient heat, large orders came from France for Oats; and though in the third week the heat rose to 104, there were only low [illegible] crop was cut [illegible] in the memory of the present generation, and there was [illegible] and cut [illegible] heat, and in the South of France the Wheat crop was cut in favorable circumstances, and nearly the sufficient [illegible] under favorable [illegible] the whole [illegible]. As to Wheat, the yield could hardly be more variable. We have known on the same farm that the produce was four quarters to one acre and five quarters and more, but the bad yield has only been on the light lands, the best has been almost made up in the deep loams. Our wants, of course, must be made up by imports. We find for our estimate that in 1871 there have been a great falling off from Prussia, and the Minister of Agriculture has furnished statistics showing that the only quality this season is poor, it is being badly gathered. America, we are still assured, is producing an unusually fine quality, and some 6,000,000 [illegible] last year. Russia, if peace remains undisturbed, may send her usual supplies, if only France be spared the waste and devastation now threatened. We are not, therefore, in a position to make low prices reasonable, but having already risen 14s. 4d. from our lowest point in March, when it was 40s. 7d., to 54s. 11d. in August, and now still 12s. better than we have been in corresponding years, there is no chance for a heavy advance. All our other crops have gone short, Oats, Beans and Peas seriously so; and it is the case in Germany with all grain. It is clear that as the season advances we shall be pretty well cleared out of everything. Our last markets generally show a rise of 1s. ₩ quarter in Wheat. New-York has rather hardened in the value of breadstuffs, and the severe frost has effectually closed the Baltic, the Sea of Azof, and canals in America, we must look to what is already on its way, as well as our present plentiful stocks, to furnish our own millers and the moderate export demand which is likely to continue. The arrivals off the coast since the 23d of December were 9 cargoes, of which 4 cargoes were Wheat, 2 Maize, 1 Rye, 1 Oats, and 1 Peas. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 48 cargoes in all, viz.: Soft, 49s.@51s.; Marianopoli at 48s. 6d.@49s.; Ghirka at 48s.@49s. 9d.; Walluchian at 47s.; Polish Odessa at 49s. 3d.@51s. 9d.; Red Winter at 53s.; Amber at 54s.; California at 58s. 3d.@59s. 9d.; Maize, 21 cargoes, at 31s. 1½d.@33s.; Rye, 1 cargo at 33s. 9d.; Barley, 7 cargoes at 35s. 10½d.@36s. 6d.; Oats, 5 cargoes at 22s. 4½d.@22s. 6d., and 17s. 3d., 25s. on board; Peas, 1 cargo at 39s. 6d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 67,005 quarters at 52s. 7d., against 40,223 quarters at 48s. 5d. in 1869. The London averages were 54s. 6d. on 1,300 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Dec. 24, were 639,430 cwts. Wheat and 118,451 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT.

LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale the above-named Bonds at 90. The Road is finished, and the lands that are mortgaged to secure the Bonds are selling rapidly.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A limited amount for sale at 90 and accrued interest, by

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Jan. 18, 1871.

☞LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, } Trustees.
C. H. McCORMICK, }

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Tar, bbls	43
Beeswax, pkgs	[illegible]	Spirits Turp, bbls	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	7,672	Pork, bbls	2,089
Copper, bbls	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs	[illegible]
Dried Fruits, pkgs	[illegible]	Cut Meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	342	Lard, tcs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No	[illegible]
Barley and Malt, bush	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	1,375	Tobacco, bxs and cs	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Oat-meal, bbls	[illegible]	N. O. Molasses, bbls	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	N. O. Sugar, hhds	[illegible]
R. E. Peas, bags	[illegible]	Rice, tierces	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Teas, half chests	[illegible]
Hides, No	[illegible]		
Leather, sides	[illegible]		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Plymouth Rock* for London—[illegible]

By the brig *Danube* for Bayonne—1,214 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Leonie* for Cette—72,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—1,305 cases Muskets, 98 cases Revolvers, 2,510 cases Cartridges, 369 cases Harness, 10 Batteries, 2,876 cases Ammunition, 2 cases Clothing, 22 cases Silk-worm Eggs.

By the ship *Henry Pelham*, for Hamburg—[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly at previous quotations.

COAL—Has been firm in price and in moderate request.

COCOA—Has been quiet but steady.

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts same time last year	[illegible]
Exports this week	[illegible]
Exports preceding week	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FEATHERS—[illegible]

FOREIGN LIQUORS—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl	[illegible]
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to very choice	[illegible]
Extra Minnesota, shipping brands	[illegible]
Southern Flour, poor to very choice extra	[illegible]
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, Western and Jersey	[illegible]
Corn-meal, puncheons	[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible] ... been in more urgent request, mainly for home use, though in part for shipment, at advanced figures. [illegible]

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 23, 1871.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,535,067	Barley	518,051
Corn	[illegible]	Malt	206,217
Oats	[illegible]	Peas	12,108
Rye	149,015		

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—Has been quiet, and quoted unchanged in price.

HOPS—[illegible]

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—Has been firm, but quiet, on light offerings.

SALT—[illegible]

SALTPETRE—[illegible]

SEEDS—Have been held with confidence at previous quotations, but have been in rather light demand.

SPICES—There has been a fairly active jobbing business reported at generally firm rates.

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871.

[illegible]

SALES TODAY—WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

[illegible]

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

[illegible]

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

[illegible]

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

[illegible]

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET YARDS.

[illegible]

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS, NOS. 70 AND 72 ROBINSON-STREET.

[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester, Wallack, Fisher, Rockwell, Mrs. Barry, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MARIANNE. Leading character by Miss Veneta.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Gen. TROCHU, it was said, would not renew the attack on the Germans. In his order regarding the sortie he says it was successful at the outset, but the army was unable to hold the positions taken. News from within the city represent much dissatisfaction with the General, but the Council, after resolving to remove him and give the command to three Generals, concluded to retain him, and not change the plan of defense. JULES FAVRE was quite ill. He held a consultation with the Mayors on the subject of going to London, but they were divided in opinion, and no decision was reached.

The defeat of the French in the North was most complete. The French loss was 15,000, including 11,000 prisoners. A body of mobilized National Guards became panic-stricken, and 15,000 of them fled in confusion from the field. The people of Lille were flying toward the frontier in consternation, and the French troops were arriving there in a pitiable state. GAMBETTA made a speech to them, urging disregard for the cry of "peace at any price," and the people and army to do their duty. France would yet triumph. The country about Valenciennes has been inundated in apprehension of the German approach. The bombardment of Longwy continues, and the fires in the city are confirmed. The Germans, however, were repulsed in an assault, and were compelled to withdraw their batteries further from the town. Cambrai was summoned to surrender on the 22d. The Army of the North is said to be rapidly reorganizing.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies an interpellation brought out the reply, on the 21st inst., that it was impossible for Italy alone to mediate between Prussia and France, but it would seize the first opportunity to co-operate with other Powers. Several members expressed sympathy with France. The German cities of Hamburg and Bremen celebrated the proclamation of WILLIAM as Emperor by firing salutes, and the decoration of the residences of the citizens. The Federal treaties were sanctioned by the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st inst., by 102 to 48.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Count BISMARCK has refused to give M. FAVRE a safe conduct through the German lines, and in a note, assigns as reasons that M. FAVRE has declared that the invitation to attend the Conference would be a recognition of the Republic, and inquires whether such a visit as M. FAVRE contemplates would be advisable, since the interests at stake at Paris for Germany and France completely overshadow the Eastern question....It is stated that the Queen will open the British Parliament in person. One hundred and fifty deaths from small-pox occur weekly in England at present. The steam-ship *England* has put back to Queenstown, a severe gale causing the escape of gas from dangerous chemicals in her cargo. The officers of the *Guerriere* and *Brooklyn*, now at Lisbon, have signed a memorial contradicting certain aspersions in an article in an American journal.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. O. P. STEARNS, a new member from Minnesota, was sworn in. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Senators from Georgia was submitted, accompanied by a resolution declaring B. H. HILL to have been legally elected. Among various communications which were read, were resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana against the annexation of Dominica. Several new bills of minor importance were introduced. The bill to reimburse States for interests on war expenses was referred to the Committee on Finance. A resolution was adopted allowing the Committee on Southern Outrages to report from time to time. The bill to increase the pension of disabled soldiers and sailors, and others, twenty per cent., for five years, was passed. Mr. TRUMBULL's bill for the reform of the civil service, prohibiting Congressmen from recommending appointments, was then taken up as the unfinished business. A communication from the heads of Departments in relation to the efficiency of the clerks was read, and remarks made against the bill by Mr. MORTON, Mr. NYE, and Mr. CAMERON. The necessity of reform in the civil service was urged by Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. WILSON. No vote on the bill was reached.

In the House, a number of memorials and petitions, relating to local interests, were presented, and several new bills introduced. Among the latter was one for determining the claims for damage done by confederate privateers; one to connect the telegraphs with the postal service; one to encourage the building of steam-ships; and one to facilitate transportation and promote commerce. Mr. DAWES' resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner on Fish and Fisheries was adopted. The bill for a military and postal railroad from New-York to Washington came up, but its opponents succeeded in staving it over the morning hour without action or debate on its merits, and it went over till next Monday. A bill regulating rank in the navy was reported, and after some discussion was passed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The members of the State Legislature reassembled at Albany, last evening, but nothing of importance was done. In the Senate, Mr. TWEED introduced a bill authorizing any religious corporation to purchase or hire lands and erect school-houses for Sunday or parochial schools and residences for the clergy and trustees of the church; and Mr. MORGAN introduced one authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of their first mortgage bonds, and to substitute instead bonds of a smaller denomination. The bill authorizing the Avenue C Railroad in this City to extend its tracks, was passed to a third reading. In the Assembly, beyond the introduction of several bills nothing of moment was done. Among the new bills was one "for the better protection of health and the prevention of vice in the City of New-York;" and others regulating the sale of patent medicines in this City; fixing holidays and the time for payment of commercial paper, and amending the charter of the New-York Northern Railroad.

GENERAL.

Our telegraphic dispatches this morning show that the present intensely cold weather and snow-storm extends into Canada, New-England, and southward as far as Washington. In Montreal the thermometer stood at 26° below zero yesterday, and in various parts of Maine and New-Hampshire it ranged from 12° to 30° below zero. On the summit of Mount Washington, on Sunday, the thermometer fell from 5° below, at 7 A. M., to 45° below zero at midnight. Yesterday at 10 A. M. the thermometer stood at 20° below. In this State the temperature was not as low as in New-England. Snow began to fall in Philadelphia and Washington yesterday morning. Vessels put into Hampton Roads yesterday for shelter from the storm. In this City snow began to fall in the morning, and continued throughout the day and night, with a strong cold wind.

Advices received in Havana represent that a band of ten filibusters landed at Rio La Palma recently, two of whom were captured, and a boat containing forty-eight Remington rifles, together with a proclamation signed by QUESADA.

The Senate of South Carolina, sitting as a Court of Impeachment to try the accusations against Gov. HOLDEN, convened yesterday in Raleigh, and the Governor filed his answer to the articles of impeachment. The replication of the Board of Managers will be made today at noon, and the trial will proceed.

The Sioux of the Lower Agency attacked Indians of the Berthold Agency recently, while hunting by instruction of their agent, killing several. Lieut.-Col. HAYMAN, commanding at Fort Stevenson, D. T., sent military aid to the attacked agency, and intimated to the Department Commander that Indians from the Lower Agency who came in his vicinity would be treated as hostile. He was advised, however, not to treat them as hostile unless committing acts of hostility, and to offer aid only when the villages were attacked in the absence of the warriors.

The Canadian Government organs in Toronto deny most positively that Sir JOHN ROSE visits Washington on public business, or is charged with any mission to the Washington Government. He is there on purely private matters.

One million dollars have been voted by the Corporation of Quebec to the Dominion North Shore Railway, and $500,000 have been voted to the same enterprise by different municipalities along the line of the proposed road.

A colored woman named CAESAR was found dead in her house at Kinderhook, yesterday morning, with her throat cut. Her daughter, who is insane, was arrested, and confessed the crime. She said her mother would have cut her throat if she had not killed her.

The examination in the Albany Express robbery case was postponed yesterday owing to the low condition of the messenger HALPINE, which took a turn for the worse on Sunday. The case is adjourned until Thursday.

Is it a Hopeless Fight?

We have often been asked what good we expect to accomplish by our constant exposures of the small but powerful clique which has contrived to get possession of the City of New-York, and has not much left to triumph over before it reduces the State to the same condition. Even those who are anxious to see us continue the struggle, profess to be in very low spirits concerning the probable result. They say, "Nothing short of a revolution will ever upset the rule of Tammany in this City." Another friend of good government writes to us: "Your persistent assaults on the Ring will long be remembered to your honor, but you see that in spite of them all, TWEED has had the audacity to bring in a new scheme for robbing the public, and that PETER COOPER is easily induced to recommend it to the people. Again, on the list of trustees for the erection of a statue to W. M. TWEED, you will find the names of ISAAC BELL and CHARLES P. DALY, both highly respectable men, but not above lending their names to the glorification of a man whom the Democratic *World* has denounced as a dishonest bankrupt and a 'swindler.' Is not all this rather discouraging?"

At first sight such circumstances as these may look a little unpromising, but when we began this fight we were perfectly well aware that it could not possibly be successful in a day. The system which we desire to overthrow has been very carefully matured, and is now supported by an organization of almost unrivaled power and wealth. See, for instance, how the Federal organization goes down whenever it comes into contact with Tammany. This, no doubt, arises partly from sheer mismanagement. Collector MURPHY is no match for old strategists like PETER B. SWEENY, O'GORMAN, and the lesser known agents who whip up the rank and file of the City Democrats. But the main cause of the failure of the Federal officials is the overwhelming strength of the enemy. The exchequer of that enemy is replenished by the taxes of New-York, and there are hundreds of active men in their service who owe everything they have in the world to TWEED and SWEENY, and who do their best to keep them in power. The Tammany camp is strongly intrenched, and we, at least, never expected to rout it in one campaign.

We believe, however, that great progress has been made toward defeating it; that public opinion is ripening slowly but surely on the subject, and that, consequently, the *foundations* of the most demoralizing and mischievous rule in the world are being undermined. TWEED's new scheme for raising taxes, approved by that fatuous person, Mr. PETER COOPER, is really an evidence of weakness, not of strength, on the part of the Ring. The members of it feel that their day of power is drawing to a close, and they make desperate struggles to help themselves to as much of the public money as they can before the crash comes. One of their great allies, the man who was their principal speaker at Tammany Hall during the last canvass, and who boasted that he could order up 25,000 voters to their support on election day—JAMES FISK, Jr.—is on the verge of ruin. Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, who presided over the meeting which FISK addressed, is really ashamed of the connection. FISK's fellow rogue, JAY GOULD, cannot keep up the old partnership much longer. TWEED does not shrink back from ordinary rascalities, but JAMES FISK, Jr., is a little too heavy a load for him to carry. SWEENY is impatient to have FISK kicked out of the party. Gov. HOFFMAN owes him no good will. It will be something to have got rid of FISK, although after that we shall still have JAY GOULD, much the more artful and dangerous rogue of the two, upon our hands. We need not, however, be in doubt about the ultimate result. The fight is between the honest portion of the Press and a swindler, and the swindler will get the worst of it in the long run. It makes very little difference to us whether the fight is one of months or of years—we intend to keep at it without flinching, and without being turned aside by any cause whatever, and unless all precedents are fallacious, the newspaper is sure to win.

We cannot, of course, help regretting the fact that respectable men like ISAAC BELL and CHARLES P. DALY consent to give their names and influence to the service of professional plunderers of the community, like TWEED and SWEENY. But it must be remembered that there is nothing new in this coalition. Mr. ISAAC BELL has long acted as a sort of "touter" for TWEED in the Union Club and elsewhere, and, no doubt, there are some people who believe that he does so from the purest motives. After all, he is not worse than the Republican MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, who worked hard to defeat the Republican candidates, and to stab Gen. GRANT in the back, at the last elections. Respectable men will sometimes do anything to save a few thousand dollars, or to gratify a spite, or take revenge for a disappointment. When Republicans like Mr. ROBERTS and HANK SMITH can work systematically for Tammany, and still be called good members of the party, we have not much right to complain of ISAAC BELL.

It is not in individuals, but in the main body of the public, that we place our reliance, and in taking that course our conviction is that we shall be justified by events. The community at large would like to see this great City honestly governed, whether by Democrats or Republicans, and they know that TWEED, SWEENY, and their crew are unworthy to be ranked with either party. This feeling will in time lead to the downfall of the Tweedites. As men pass TWEED's house on Fifth-avenue, they point to it and say: "That really belongs to us. We paid for it, and some day it will fall into our hands again." The Tweed and Sweeny gang cannot always resist the power which reposes in the hands of honest tax-payers. We are told that the contest must be a long one. Be it so—a newspaper can afford to wait. It outlives men, and sometimes, as we see in the case of the *World*, it outlives principles too. No changes, however, can affect the course of a paper which is distinctly and unalterably identified with the cause of good government and the vindication of popular rights.

When TWEED and SWEENY are ruined and degraded men, the TIMES will be as ready to rejoice over their downfall as it has been to help in accomplishing it. Our reply, then, to our timid correspondents is, that we are not at all discouraged, and we invite them, on their sides, to summon up a little more pluck and spirit. We have carried on this fight solely on public grounds, and not without making sacrifices for it—thereby entitling ourselves to no thanks or gratitude, but simply doing our duty. The path of duty still lies in the direction of attack upon the gang which subsists by pillaging the tax-payers, and even if we knew that failure awaited us—instead of, as we believe, success—we should still persevere until an end of some kind or other was reached.

The Recent Eclipse of the Sun.

The chief object of the astronomers who went out to watch the eclipse of Dec. 22 was to determine the nature of the sun's corona. Most of the observers repaired to various points in the south of Europe. The Island of Sicily was the favorite locality selected, and Mount Etna was the chosen point for the principal expeditions. Exactly as predicted, and exactly as happened twenty-two hundred years ago, the eclipse occurred. Unfortunately the weather was not propitious, and, as seen from nearly all the observatories, the sun was much obscured by clouds, rain, or hail. The first telegrams, however, gave a more gloomy report than the facts warranted. We now know, on the authority of Prof. HARKNESS and Mr. LOCKYER, that the results obtained corroborate the discoveries made by the American observers during the eclipse of Aug. 9, 1869.

The week before the eclipse was almost universally fine in the south of Europe, so that there were sanguine expectations of success. In fact, the morning of the 22d itself was in most places clear. But as the critical hour drew near, light scud followed by gauzy vapors, and finally dense clouds, obscured at most of the stations the face of the sun. As the sun darkened, one writer says, the air thickened; and at Mount Etna the moment of totality was accompanied by a hail-storm of extraordinary intensity. At San Antonio, Rev. S. J. PERRY reports that the sun was covered by a thin cirrhus throughout the eclipse. Still, he saw the well-known Bailey beads, and saw the corona "burst forth" twenty seconds before totality. As he also observed it for fifteen seconds after totality, the corona was visible to Mr. PERRY for two minutes and fifty seconds. To him it appeared free from striation, with distinct outline, approximately quadrilateral, but white in color, and rendered faint by the clouds. A very magnificent view of the eclipse is said to have been had near Arcos, and at the American station near Xeres a break in the clouds allowed observation during half the totality. The accounts from Gibraltar are of limited value, and at Seville it rained during most of the eclipse. At Oran, a station from which much was hoped, the weather was more unfavorable than at the Spanish stations, and poor Mr. JANSSEN, who escaped from Paris in a balloon with his instruments at the risk of his life to observe the phenomenon, saw nothing whatever of it after all. Thus it happened that, in spite of the bad luck of the observers on Mount Etna, most of the details of value reach us from Sicily. From reports of these we gather such details as appear to be most valuable.

Most persons interested in natural science are aware of the main features of solar phenomena. It may, however, be interesting to refresh the reader's mind on the subject. We know that the sun is surrounded first by what is called the "chromosphere." This, in total eclipse, appears as a concentric circle of reddish light, and has been proved to consist of laminæ of burning gas, mostly hydrogen. Next, there are what are termed the "red flames," seen by the Janssen-Lockyer experiments, and which are outbursts of incandescent hydrogen leaping up irregularly, at intervals, to the height of thousands of miles. Lastly there comes the corona. This Sphinx of a phenomenon, as somebody calls it, is the great subject of solar debate. Observers disagree not only as to its elements but as to its appearance. Some have held it to be a reflection from the earth, and some to be an atmosphere of the sun. Now, it is said to be demonstrated by the observations of the eclipse of Dec. 22, that neither of these assumptions is correct. Briefly speaking, the deductions of one authority, as gathered from the minutes or polariscopic observations, amount to this: That the corona is strongly polarized, and so shines with reflected light; that it is polarized in a plane different from that reflected from the moon's surface at the moment of totality, and therefore that it is not atmospheric. Hence, it may fairly be considered to be a solar appendage, reflecting in an eclipse the light of the obscured sun. These conclusions are not universally confirmed, as we shall soon see; but their affirmation is general in important particulars bearing on the discoveries of American astronomers.

The observations with the spectroscope—and here we may say that the observations made by Mr. BURTON at Agosta, to which great importance is attached by the foreign Press, are confirmed by the report of Prof. HARKNESS, sent from Syracuse, and just received at the Naval Observatory in Washington—are still more interesting. The ordinary spectrum of the chromosphere was seen, then the usual hydrogen lines, or flames, and then a clear green line outside the part of the spectrum due to the chromosphere. Now the question is, of what does this green line consist? It is affirmed that it cannot be hydrogen, else why were not the other well-known lines of hydrogen present? and that it cannot be iron for the same reason; but that it must be something of a nature totally unknown to our terrestrial chemistry. The theory is advanced that the green is the same with that found in the aurora, and said to have been found in the zodiacal light, but this is apparently a mere hypothesis. A chain of tolerably logical reasoning, however, seems to establish the interesting conclusion that the sun is green on the outside. The notion that the mysterious substance, whether we call it green gas or corona, is of the all-pervading ether of the universe itself, made luminous by the intense heat of the sun, looks plausible at first sight, but is, apparently, made untenable by the definiteness and permanency of its outlines. Yet it is certainly true that, Prof. WATSON asserts, that he has seen part of the corona float away "like a vail," and if part, we may say, why not the whole? The conjecture is obvious, on that hypothesis, that its matter is constantly dispersing, and replaced by the surrounding ether.

However these and similar theories are ultimately determined, it may safely be assumed that so far as the observations of this eclipse of Dec. 22 were intended to verify or correct those of our American observers in 1869, the former result has been established. Prof. HARKNESS goes further, and thinks he has discovered that the corona not only belongs to the sun, but that it is in a great degree, if not entirely, self-luminous, that its light gives the green line, and that the light is not polarized at all. The discrepancies between various authorities will doubtless be reconciled hereafter. Meanwhile, it is a great satisfaction to know that many capital photographs have been obtained of the eclipsed sun—Lord LINDSAY's party alone having got nine of these, two showing good views of the corona and one the famous Bailey's beads.

Ministerial Prospects in England.

M. CHEVALIER, the French economist, and the friend and fellow-laborer of Mr. COBDEN, lately wrote to one of the Havre newspapers an article intended to show "what the policy of inaction may bring on England." In it occurred these words, "there is no exaggeration in affirming that in the tragic drama now being played in Europe, the interests of England, whether she will or no, are almost as much engaged as those of France." Whether this has come about through any fault of the men who at present guide the destinies of Great Britain need not now be discussed. That, as M. CHEVALIER asserts, the obliteration of France, as a power of the first-class, from the political system of Europe, will cost England an additional war expenditure of many millions, is one of the great probabilities of the future. The best indication of this is the recent entire change of front of English parties, as a consequence of the new issues that have been suddenly introduced into national politics. With the entrance of Mr. GLADSTONE into power in 1868, there commenced an era of domestic reforms hardly paralleled in English history. The strength of aristocratic prejudice, of vested interests, and of firmly-rooted political traditions in Liberals of the Whig school, as well as in Conservatives, which had to be overcome before such measures as the Irish Church and Land bills could have passed into law, fairly entitle the man who carried them through to the distinction of being a great statesman. Mr. GLADSTONE went into power rather more than two years ago, with a very great programme to work out, but having a degree of public support at his back such as no Minister has enjoyed during the present century. His task has been partly performed, but the proofs that he has *not* conciliated Ireland are to be seen plainly enough every day. Is it not still the cry that "Ireland is in chains?" Does the arrival of ROSSA and his friends look much like the permanent pacification of Ireland? Moreover, these are not ordinary times, and with the opening of a class of questions essentially different from those on which the Ministry was called into power, popular confidence in Mr. GLADSTONE shows some signs of waning, and the hitherto unbroken ranks of the Liberal majority are beginning to be divided into opposing sections, and to show evidence of the existence of deep-seated discontent.

M. CHEVALIER hardly overstates the new necessities that have been forced upon England when he says, "she must maintain permanently at home 350,000 to 400,000 trained soldiers, for Prussia has 1,200,000; she must throw up new fortifications around her arsenals, have intrenched camps and impregnable forts to protect her capital, and must remodel her fleet." Hence, he concludes that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of presenting a diminished budget for 1871, must decide the problem "how to prevent a budget of sixty and odd millions from growing into one exceeding a hundred millions."

It is hardly too much to say that a large portion of the British people have serious apprehensions as to the capability of the Gladstone Ministry for facing problems of such a nature as these. The late "shuffle" of positions which followed the retirement of Mr. BRIGHT has not improved the public confidence on this subject. The Cabinet, which had been temporarily enlarged to sixteen members, to admit the Radical President of the Board of Trade, closed its ranks again on his retirement, leaving the advanced Liberals without a fair representation in the highest deliberative body in the State. Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE was brought from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland to preside at the Board of Trade; Lord HARTINGTON was sent from the Post-office to Ireland, and an Irish and Roman Catholic member of the House was put in as Postmaster-General. The Minister of War, Mr. CARDWELL, remained undisturbed, though there has been an ominous unanimity of opinion lately, among both Liberal and Opposition journals, that the work to be done in putting the country in a position of defense cannot adequately be done under his supervision. In a late speech, Mr. CARDWELL informed his critics that he had just succeeded in recruiting twenty thousand men to bring the little army of England up to its previous standard. The country, finding but cold comfort in such an announcement, seems likely to demand, at no distant day, something much more comprehensive than this, or, as an English journal puts it, "ministerial changes, not stopping at the War Office, will become inevitable."

The Young Men's Christian Association.

In the nature of things, New-York, the commercial metropolis of the Western Continent, and therefore the school of our coming men, is entitled to have the best appliances for educating the thousands of young men who are hereafter to assume control of American commerce, and whose career is to symbolize American character.

To take by the hand the youth coming to this City, ignorant of its dangers, and unused to its peculiar temptations, and with tact and kindness to lead him into good associations, and keep him under true, manly, Christian influences, is the province of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York. The Society's crowning successes have, perhaps, been compressed into the last few years; but its victories have, in every year of its existence, been fully proportioned to the means placed at its command. That it has accomplished more latterly than in former years, is because it has met a larger measure of appreciation, and appealed more forcibly to the common sense of all our citizens for support as a necessary benevolent institution.

A signal example of what a Young Men's Christian Association can endure and accomplish is furnished by the eighteen years' struggle of the New-York Association. From its birth, in the lecture-room of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, in the Spring of 1852, those who have watched its every step need to mourn over no retrogression, no compromise with evil, no timidity in times of trial. Clouds and darkness have, at times, obscured the prospect of its future; storms have beaten upon it and within it; dissolution and even bankruptcy have more than once knocked loudly at its doors; but there have always been a few whose fidelity never failed, whose affection knew no weariness, and whose interest in the Association and its mission was evinced most fully when needed most. To these young men, of single aim and set purpose, adversity brought no despair; when others were content that the Association should fall, they have stood firmly at the helm and steered right onward. It is due to such earnest and persistent workers that the Society has lived to see the day of its present prosperity, when its practical and progressive plans for the benefit of young men have so won upon the sympathy and judgment of some of our keen-eyed capitalists, as to make them cheerful copartners with wealthy Christian men in the establishment of the New-York Association upon its present firm foundation.

The Society, in the prosecution of a needed and noble work, is fortunate in having abundant appliances. Its magnificent building in Twenty-third-street, which, with the accessories, has cost nearly half a million dollars, was the free gift of our moneyed men. Two hundred thousand individual subjects of this humanizing and Christianizing work crowd the streets, the stores, and the boarding-houses of the City of New-York. Strangers, many of them, homeless and friendless, who is to find them a home and friends, who point them onward and upward, if not the Christian Association? To what centre of moral, social and intellectual attraction can they turn, if the doors of such a society are not wide open to welcome them?

The reading-room, library, gymnasium, literary and music classes, lectures, art exhibitions, receptions and concerts here provided, either gratuitously or at a merely nominal charge, are of themselves a moral machinery of vast power, independently of any of the religious features of the institution; and, as there is nothing compulsory about these latter, there need be no special fear, on the part of any who become members, that their principles will be tampered with, whether they will it or not.

New-York has some reason to be proud of her Christian Association, for in its rooms, at the urgent suggestion of a member, was held the convention out of which grew the United States Christian Commission. Moreover, individual members of the Society were among the first religious workers in the army, and one of its committees originated practically the very plans subsequently acted upon by the Christian Commission. It has been claimed, too, that the system of union prayer-meetings of all the denominations grew out of the Christian Association movement.

But the feature, after all, which gives the Association its hold upon public confidence is the manner by which it makes itself felt as a care-taker of our young men. And so far as it succeeds in rescuing this important class from danger, in educating them to self-respect and honorable conduct, and thus giving to New-York a coming generation of high-toned merchants and honest rulers, every one will recognize a useful work well done.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Association, which took place last evening, as reported elsewhere, may have perhaps partaken too much of the mutual admiration character; but it must be admitted that young men who have aimed so high and succeeded so well, have the right to congratulate themselves upon their triumphs. It only remains for them to make each recurring anniversary a record of progress in the good work they have undertaken to perform.

Hoping Against Hope.

M. GAMBETTA's speeches at Lille on Saturday and Sunday last will doubtless elicit from a host of complacent critics, outside of France, such expressions as "brainless enthusiast," "demagogue" and "charlatan." Chimerical as we believe to be his dream of the final triumph of the French arms, and suicidal as we consider his doctrine of an eternal war being preferable to the surrender of any territory, it would be the shallowest kind of criticism to imagine that we have satisfactorily disposed of the man who is at present the "very head and front" of French resistance, by bestowing on him a few contemptuous epithets. To people regarding the struggle from a safe distance it is exceedingly difficult to understand the feelings which at present animate the people of France. And this difficulty exists not so much because we do not keep in mind the vitality of the sentiment of national honor among all but the lowest class of Frenchmen, but because we are constantly forgetting that the data by which we judge of the progress of the contest are far more complete and convincing than anything to which a citizen of France can possibly have access. At this moment, the inhabitants of Lille, for example, are probably hearing for the first time the sound of Prussian cannon. Standing face to face with an imminent siege, they begin to realize the horrors of a struggle against fate, which they have already but partially felt in the prostration of trade and the dearness of provisions. But they cannot possibly know that Paris begins to show signs of internal dissension, that BOURBAKI is being hopelessly hemmed in away in the Vosges, that CHANZY is being slowly but surely driven among the mountains of Brittany, beyond the possibility of extrication, and that the still untouched provinces of the South are mustering no great host that shall break through two armies and raise the siege of the capital. Hence Lille thrills with patriotic enthusiasm when called on to bear her share in the common danger, and hurls defiance at the invincible foe that is rudely knocking at her gates. Take any other section or city of France, and, with necessary exceptions, the same thing may be said of them. They know little beyond the danger that is nearest to them, and because they have no means of fully ascertaining how hopeless all organized resistance is being proved to be all over France, they count submission as baseness, and the talk of peace as concealed treachery. The very perfection with which the Prussians have isolated France into half a dozen separate sections helps to defeat the object of the campaign by keeping hope alive when success is past hoping for.

It may be said that M. GAMBETTA and his associates in the Provisional Government have at least tolerably complete information as to the course of events throughout France. While this is true enough, it must also be remembered that they know better than anybody else how much unexpended energy there is still existing among their countrymen. Were every man capable of bearing arms in the country to rally to the standard of the Republic, they could still oppose three Frenchmen to every single German at present on the soil. Every dispassionate observer knows that even then the odds would be on the side of the invaders, and it is impossible to deny that the head of the Provisional Government would deserve well of his country by frankly recognizing the fact. Yet, remembering his position as a mere representative of the popular will, and as the custodian of everything that France holds dear, in a moment of supreme peril we can easily understand how he may hesitate between two vast responsibilities, and maintain a hopeful tone and unswerving determination to the very last. History will doubtless condemn his stubborn refusal to accept the inevitable, but history cannot fail to concede that his rashness was not altogether without excuse.

Registration of Voters.

Willing to wound, the Democrats in the Legislature may yet be afraid to strike. Their anxiety to impair the operation of the Federal Election law by abrogating the local registration of voters, was made manifest at the opening of the session. The bill repealing the Registry law was one of the first measures introduced, and its passage forms one of the cherished purposes of the Tammany managers. But there are certain prudential considerations which they are sharp enough to see. The destruction of the scanty protection now afforded the honest voter will not hinder Congress from providing something more efficient. The General Election law furnishes certain guarantees, and the authority which enacted it may, if the need arise, supplement it with other measures for preventing frauds at the ballot-box. A good Registry law would go far toward securing this end,—and if the Legislature will not allow us to have it, Congress will no doubt give what is wanted.

The bill now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, "to prescribe the manner of holding elections for President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress," indicates the nature of the help which may be invoked. It authorizes United States Marshals to appoint Commissioners of Registration, "to register all the legal and qualified voters in their several districts, counties and precincts, and to hold elections as now provided by law for Presidential electors and for members of the House of Representatives." Where, under State law, Boards of Registration already exist, the Commissioners appointed by the Marshals are empowered to act in conjunction with the local Boards, and to exercise supervision over the lists of registered voters as prepared. The employment of Deputy Marshals is sanctioned, as under the new Election law,—their duty, however, being so far extended as to embrace checks upon the returns, which we take to be an effective means of preventing the fraudulent counting which at the last election formed one of the reserved rights of the Tammany agents.

The latter provisions are called for to perfect the Election law, and their enactment will be another guarantee of the fairness at the polls, as against the frauds and tricks of the Democrats. With Mr. KELLOGG's bill in prospect, we think it probable that the majority of the Legislature will not venture to tamper with the Registry law. They will, in due time, find out that whether Tammany consents or not, legal voters will be enabled to control the ballot-box so far as Federal elections are concerned. Practically the control will go much further, since Tammany cannot set up a registration of its own for local elections held simultaneously with the Federal elections, without losing much more than it can hope to gain.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Republican Press everywhere condemns the insolent proposition of TWEED to render himself, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and Mayor HALL the tax-levying power of the State. We give in another column articles from the Albany *Evening Journal* and the Troy *Whig*, which may be taken as fair examples of the rest. True Republicans are everywhere agreed upon the subject—and yet that amazing old gentleman, PETER COOPER, allows himself to be tricked by NATHANIEL SANDS into signing an appeal to Republicans to support TWEED's proposition. SANDS knows perfectly well what he is about, but his dupe must be approaching very near to second childhood, or he would not be entrapped into indorsing a scheme designed by the greatest rogues in the community for securing a long lease of power. How many people would like to trust their private property to CONNOLLY and his friends? Who would think it prudent to give them the sole power of levying and spending taxes? Surely no one but a paid ally of the "Ring," and a "foolish, fond old man," who is determined to devote the closing years of his life to the work of injuring his fellow-citizens, and destroying his own reputation. The "Citizens' Association" is now nothing but a mouth-piece of TWEED and SWEENY, and its power of doing either good or harm will happily soon perish under the weight of public opinion.

That the *Herald* is anxious to take a "hand in" with the TIMES, in the fight against TWEED, SWEENY & Co., is one sign that it realizes the rapid growth of public sentiment on the subject. While the *Herald* was doing its utmost to secure the election of TWEED's parasites last November, we were fighting pretty hard to insure their defeat. Money and cheating together were too strong for us then, but we shall conquer some day—time is on our side. In the meanwhile, the public are beginning to understand the truth about the rascals who rule them, and the *Herald* sees it, and consequently it is now writing as if it alone was attacking the Ring, and the TIMES was supporting it. This is a little "too thin," one would suppose, to deceive even Pat the hack-driver, and Biddy the cook, whose views on current affairs are chiefly derived from our ingenious and volatile contemporary. We want an election to bring the *Herald* round again. Then we should find it crying out "Hi! hi!" after the manner of its readers, for TWEED and all his crew, and only going against them when it could do *them* no harm, and the *public* no good. No, no, friend *Herald!* Stick to those stories about the Prince of WALES walking into a Cabinet council and cuffing the Prime Minister's ears, and about Mr. GLADSTONE "retiring Mr. Secretary at War CARDWELL, and repeating his plan of patronage, agitation and hope at Horse Guards." We do not know what all this means, but it formed part of an astounding editorial in yesterday's *Herald*—and it is doubtless the sort of thing which Pat and Biddy like, and which does not offend TWEED, who, indeed, is ignorant enough himself to believe every word of it.

Mr. GLADSTONE is one of those men who look very well until people get close to him, and then it is found that he will not go safely through any test which tries great statesmen. He has no nerve, vigor, or tact to face a great crisis. He is utterly destitute of the art of managing men, and when he tries to do good he succeeds only in doing harm. His bungling manner of pardoning O'DONOVAN ROSSA and the other Fenians is a recent illustration of this. Why did he not pardon them outright while he was about it? We should have been pretty sure to have had them over here in any case. Another evidence of Mr. GLADSTONE's ill success in dealing with men is his constant rejection by his constituents. Oxford threw him out as unworthy of confidence, and, at the last elections, South Lancashire cast him forth "like a homeless beggar," as Mr. GLADSTONE himself described it. Then Greenwich took him up, out of charity. But even the town of whitebait, shrimps, and wooden-legged pensioners could not stand him very long. She, too, has requested him to resign. Here, then, is the "greatest statesman of the age" without a friend to call his own. Perhaps the people of England will begin to ask themselves, by and by, whether a man who mismanages everything, as he has done this business of pardoning the Fenians, is quite the proper person to place at the head of their affairs in dangerous times like these.

The ideas of fair play which people have who patronize match-games were illustrated on Saturday evening, at a billiard-match, as reported in these columns. One of the players, GARNIER, fell a little behind, and was thereupon persecuted throughout the evening by the friends of the other player, RUDOLPHE. Did the chivalrous RUDOLPHE appeal to his supporters for fair play on behalf of his antagonist? Quite the contrary. Says our reporter, "the jeers with which GARNIER's failures were hailed by RUDOLPHE's partisans from the next corner were not calculated to encourage a man of his nervous temperament." Of course, RUDOLPHE got the best of the match. This is the way in which games pursued as a profession develop the "manly qualities."

Count BISMARCK exhibits a touch of his accustomed cynicism in his refusal of a safe conduct to JULES FAVRE to permit his joining the London Conference. It is not a little difficult to understand how Prussia, having once assented to the representation of France at the forthcoming assembly of diplomats, did not consider the granting of a permission to allow M. FAVRE to pass through her military lines to follow as a matter of course. It seems an exceedingly insufficient reason for departing from so obvious an obligation to allege that the Provisional Government has put a wrong construction upon the Prussian concession. It is rather unworthy of the spokesman of a great nation like Germany to descend to quibbling about the effect of an assumption that at the proper time and place could easily have been contradicted. The further reminder that M. FAVRE might be better employed at home, should, if it were to be stated at all, have been stated before. As now made, it too closely resembles a gratuitous insult to render the republican leaders of France any more desirous to open negotiations with the German Chancellor upon the vital topics to which he adverts.

Congress is going heavily into the life insurance business. Bills are before it sanctioning the incorporation of two companies, whose head-quarters are to be in Washington, but whose business may extend all over the Union. Now, the District of Columbia is as well provided with facilities for life insurance as the City of New-York: the trouble is, not that its citizens have too few invitations to insure their lives, but that they have too many. The location of the projected companies at Washington is, therefore, a mere blind. Their intended field of operations is elsewhere. As the General Government makes no provision for protecting the public against mismanagement in insurance companies, and as companies organized at Washington will have the continent before them, with no adequate supervision outside of two or three States, it is evident that much mischief may result from the operations of institutions national in name, but burdened with no effective national control. We think that Congress had better not meddle any more with life insurance.

The removal of the great raft on Upper Red River has figured almost from time immemorial in appropriations for internal improvement. It is now made a pretext for "grabbing" public lands. The attempt is made, too, in a manner which shows that its authors are somewhat ashamed of the job. A bill to incorporate the Shreveport and Upper Red River Navigation Company at first sight looks innocent enough. Certain Southern gentlemen are by this measure incorporated as a joint stock company for the purpose of removing the raft and keeping the river channel open for navigation, and are authorized to reimburse themselves by the exaction of tolls on all freight passing through it. So far, well. But snugly concealed in a heap of verbiage is a clause granting to the Company alternate sections of land to be reclaimed by the projected enterprise! The door is thus opened wide to the land-stealers. It should be closed before the bill is allowed to pass.

An Impecunious Individual Buys a Steam-boat.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 23.

About Christmas last a man, giving the name of GEORGE SHAW, began negotiations with Mr. GEORGE SHIVERICK, agent in this city of the Fall River line of steamers, for the purchase of the well-known steamer *Fall River*, for which he finally offered $40,000. The offer was accepted by Mr. SIMONS, managing director in New-York, and SHAW went to that City on a free pass to see him. He failed to negotiate with SIMONS, but did so with JAMES FISK, Jr. He then made arrangements for the return of the steamer to Boston and returned to this City and informed Mr. SHIVERICK that he had bought it, and that he had a certified check of $40,000 ready. Mr. CURTIS, the builder of the steamer, made an estimate of the expense of the needed repairs; the necessary papers were made out by Judge ABBOTT, who went to New-York for that purpose, and it was understood that the trade would be consummated the day after Christmas. SHAW, however, obtained further delay, to obtain evidence from the Collector at Newport that there were no claims against the vessel, and on the following Wednesday came into Mr. SHIVERICK's office and said he was going to New-York, and left. He returned soon afterward, however, and said he had just received a telegram from Gen. BUTLER, and would have to go to Lowell. From that time until noon Saturday he had not been seen in Boston, when he was arrested by Special Officer DEARBORN and brought into the Chief's office. He was allowed, however, to depart, having committed no overt act, and there being no statute under which he could be held. By his representations he succeeded in deceiving Mr. FISK, and caused the Company with which Mr. SHIVERICK is connected to incur an expense of some $200 for legal fees, traveling expenses, &c. It is stated that SHAW is a man without means, and has attempted a transaction of a similar character in another city.

AMUSEMENTS.

General Notes.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL TO-MORROW NIGHT.

The performance of the "Lady of Lyons" at the French Theatre on Wednesday night is clearly destined to be a memorable one. Mr. FECHTER made a deep impression here by his original performance of *Claude Melnotte*, and there is wide curiosity to witness its repetition; and happily Miss LE CLERCQ, who has also volunteered her aid for the Holland Fund, has so far recovered from her late illness as to be able to act *Pauline*. But even this does not complete the proof of the propitiousness of fortune which has been so signally illustrated through the whole of this charitable undertaking. There was some difficulty about securing a suitable representative of the important character of *Col. Damas*; and Mr. MARK SMITH, having made an uncommonly swift passage across the Atlantic, has opportunely presented himself, and, as everyone would expect who knows him, given his help to the good work. The other characters will have justice from artists of rank, who all do their tasks without money and without price, and Messrs. WHEATLEIGH & SNYDER, the lessees of the theatre, generously give it on the same terms. We repeat, the performance of Wednesday will be a memorable one, and it is certain, apart from its artistic excellence and merciful purpose, to gather one of the most brilliantly fashionable, as well as one of the most numerous, audiences ever seen in a New-York theatre. In answer to many inquiries, we have to say that the full receipts from the Holland benefits will be made public in due time. The performances at the French Theatre on Wednesday night and at the Grand Opera-house on Saturday, will, it is understood, end the series. Mr. CHENEY, of Boston, is to give an entertainment, the receipts of which will swell the sum in the hands of the Committee. The precise disposition to be made of the fund will likewise be announced, and it is hoped, felt to be judicious.

MRS. MACREADY'S RECITATIONS.

The storm which raged last night prevented a great many persons from attending an excellent entertainment. We refer to that given at Lyric Hall by Mrs. MACREADY, and, happily, the first only of a series. Mrs. MACREADY is, with a single illustrious exception, the most impressive of female reciters. She is to the numerous ladies with pretensions to elocutionary eminence as Mr. VANDENHOFF is to the still larger force of gentlemen with kindred claims. Like that artist, in fact, the vigor and variety of her vocal delivery and gesture betray a close acquaintance with the theatre. Hence the sympathetic character and the powerful effect of her efforts. A miscellaneous programme, with a wide range of subjects, was interpreted by Mrs. MACREADY, last night, and while full justice was done to the lighter selections, the fifth and seventh scenes in the first act, and the second scene in the fifth act of "Macbeth" were acted with such remarkable skill as to leave no doubt as to the direction the lady's labors ought to take. Mrs. MACREADY's next recitation will occur at the same place on Monday next, but we learn that it is intended that she shall appear at a City theatre at no distant day. Since Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE has been heard, no lady reciter has afforded equally good proofs of the presence of an actress of genius and culture in the lecture-room.

MRS. DE KROYFT'S LECTURE.

We have had in Mr. MILBURN a blind lecturer of the sterner sex, but a lady similarly afflicted in the same field is a novelty that should attract sympathy as well as attention. Mrs. S. H. DE KROYFT is to lecture, on Wednesday evening next, Jan. 25, at Steinway Hall, on "The Soul of Eve." Mrs. DE KROYFT has long been a sufferer from blindness, we are told, but has, notwithstanding, been a cheerful and laborious worker. She has performed several creditable literary tasks, including the production of several volumes, one of which, *A Place in Thy Memory*, is said to have a large circulation in congenial circles. Mrs. DE KROYFT has been the victim, through Providential dispensation, of heavy misfortune. She became in one short month, a wife, a widow and blind. Sorely chastened and subdued, yet not crushed in spirit, the unfortunate lady then undertook to maintain herself by her own exertions. Her forthcoming lecture is said to treat of the occult subject of the origin of the human soul, and, by those who profess to be familiar with the intellectual qualities of Mrs. DE KROYFT, we are assured that "The Soul of Eve" will be found a masterly and interesting discussion of a profound and universally momentous theme.

OPERA AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Signor ANTONIO BARILI, we are told, has a number of clever pupils ambitious to appear in opera. Among the number are some of whom Signor BARILI, whose fame as a professor and teacher is wide and firmly established, is proud, and of whose future he has high hopes. He is, therefore, we learn, organizing a society for the promotion of lyric art, which has, among cognate purposes, that of giving some operas in finished style at the Theatre of the Union League Club. The first of these will be sung before long with full chorus and band, and under fashionable and influential auspices. Signor BARILI deserves success in his undertaking, and we doubt not he will attain it. We are informed, *apropos*, that Miss INNINGER, a promising pupil of Prof. ETTORE BARILI's, will also soon appear on the operatic stage.

PROF. RISLEY'S BENEFIT.

Prof. RISLEY, who has not been very fortunate of late in his speculations, is to have a benefit next Saturday night, we believe, at the Academy of Music. Prof. RISLEY has been identified with many entertainments that have been gratifying to the public, and was the originator, indeed, of some types of athletic exhibition that grew to be quite popular. Several of the City managers have taken an interest, it is said, in the Professor's benefit, and there are good reasons for wishing prosperity to it. The well-known skill of the beneficiary in catering for the popular taste, gives assurance that the programme of the occasion will be made an attractive one.

MISS LAURA KEENE.

Miss LAURA KEENE and Miss LINA EDWIN have wisely settled their differences, and the former lady is to act at the theatre of the latter, beginning on Wednesday night. Miss KEENE, who, by the way, has sent $50 to the Holland Testimonial Committee, will signalize her return to the stage of the Metropolis by appearing in a drama of Mr. BOUCICAULT's, called "Hunted Down." Miss KEENE's talents have always been highly appreciated in New-York, and we have no doubt that she will be warmly welcomed.

MR. MCKEAN BUCHANAN.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN has had a stroke of paralysis. The event occurred on Saturday night, in Norfolk, Va. No tidings have reached us of the consequences. We trust, however, they will not be permanent or serious. Mr. BUCHANAN is a worthy gentleman, and there will be many to regret it sincerely if grave misfortune overtakes him.

An Aged Citizen of Richmond Burned to Death.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 21.

Mr. WM. BARRETT, an aged and highly respected citizen of Richmond, died at his residence, yesterday, under most distressing circumstances. It was about 11 o'clock; he had just finished breakfast. The colored man servant, WILSON, went to another part of the chamber to put away the dishes, and Mr. BARRETT took a piece of paper and went to the grate to light his pipe. WILSON, turning round a moment after, saw the old gentleman standing before the fire, with the hem of his dressing-wrapper on fire. He was trying in a feeble way to smother the blaze, but almost instantaneously he was enveloped in flames. The servant, himself almost infirm, stood for a moment panic struck, and then dragged his master out of the room into the passage.

He then ran back to get a blanket, which he threw over him, but by this time nearly all the clothes upon his body had been burned, and he was not only scorched all over, but had inhaled the flames. Drs. CUNNINGHAM and MARX were called in as soon as possible, and rendered all the aid that humanity or art could dictate, but in vain. Mr. BARRETT died at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He remained conscious almost until the last, and did not seem to suffer much pain. The deceased was probably, with one exception, the oldest native citizen of Richmond, and was reputed to be the wealthiest. He had entered upon his eighty-fourth year, and had always lived here. In early manhood he was for a while a member of the firm of HIGGINBOTHAM, BARRETT & CO., importers. He then became a tobacco manufacturer, and continued in this business until about the beginning of the late war.

POLITICAL.

The Apportionment in New-Jersey.

The New-Jersey Legislature having decided the Senatorship, the next most important matter of general legislation will be the reapportionment of the State for members of Congress and for sixty members of the lower branch of the State Legislature. The Republicans having the majority in both Houses, the redistricting will, of course, be made as far as possible in their interest as to contiguity of territory, &c., although a strong feeling is expressed against such "gerrymandering" as was effected by the Democracy in 1861, when the districts were created more in the interest of party than a just apportionment of population. The following table gives the population of the various counties and districts in 1860 and 1870, as at present constituted, the vote at the late Congressional election, and the present representation in the State Assembly:

County.	Rep. vote 1870.	Dem. vote 1870.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1860.	Present Rep.
Atlantic	1,333	1,126	14,054	11,786	1
Camden	4,348	3,713	46,260	34,457	3
Cape May	889	607	8,524	7,130	1
Cumberland	3,300	2,556	34,905	22,605	2
Gloucester	2,196	1,851	21,563	18,444	2
Salem	2,434	2,616	23,966	22,458	2
Total	14,502	12,469	149,272	116,880	11
Burlington	5,526	5,536	53,675	49,730	4
Mercer	4,687	4,263	46,455	37,411	3
Monmouth	3,782	5,038	46,303	39,345	3
Ocean	1,457	1,072	13,676	11,176	1
Total	15,452	15,899	160,109	137,662	11
Hunterdon	2,312	3,943	36,991	33,654	3
Middlesex	4,432	4,319	45,060	34,810	3
Somerset	2,224	2,573	23,134	22,057	2
Union	3,740	3,872	42,040	27,780	2
Warren	1,615	3,300	34,325	28,434	3
Total	14,323	18,007	181,550	146,735	13
Morris	4,940	3,585	43,062	34,679	3
Bergen	2,600	2,676	30,120	21,618	2
Passaic	4,361	3,815	46,485	29,013	2
Sussex	2,335	2,677	23,188	23,845	2
Essex townships	3,821	2,551	38,905	26,934	3
Total	18,057	15,304	181,760	136,089	15
Hudson	7,785	8,286	129,226	62,717	6
Newark (Essex)	10,307	7,038	105,542	71,941	6
Total	18,902	15,324	234,768	134,658	13

Under the new apportionment for the National House of Representatives, New-Jersey will at least gain one member, and probably two. The districts, as at present constituted, as shown by the above table, are greatly disproportionate in population—the Fifth District being double the First—so that even if the number of representatives should not be increased at all changes would have to be made. With a due reference to contiguity of territory and the population, the following appears to be a fair apportionment in case the State obtains seven members, an average of 129,637 population to each:

First District—Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester; population, 135,218.

Second District—Mercer, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic; population, 127,860.

Third District—Monmouth, Middlesex, Union; population, 133,403.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Somerset, Warren, Sussex; population, 117,638.

Fifth District—Passaic, Morris, Bergen; population, 119,667.

Sixth District—Hudson; population, 129,226.

Seventh District—Essex; population, 144,447.

This would make the First, Second, Fifth and Seventh Districts Republican, and the Third Fourth and Sixth Democratic. The transfer of Mercer to the Third and Monmouth to the Second, would make the Second and Third both doubtful, with probabilities of Democratic success in both.

Should this State gain only one member, the basis of representation would be 151,254 population. In this event the First and Second Districts will probably remain as at present, and the other districts be constituted as follows:

Third District—Hunterdon, Middlesex, Warren, Sussex; population, 139,564.

Fourth District—Passaic, Morris, Somerset, Union; population, 154,721.

Fifth District—Hudson and Bergen; population, 159,341.

Sixth District—Essex; population, 144,447.

Of these districts, the First, Fourth and Sixth would be Republican, the Third and Fifth Democratic, and the Second doubtful, with probabilities in favor of a Republican success.

In the reapportionment for members of the Lower House of Assembly, several changes will be made. The State Constitution provides that no county shall have less than one representative, which would make the basis for next year 15,125. Two counties have not even that, Cape May numbering but 8,524, and Ocean 13,676. Deducting the population of these counties (22,200) and their two representatives from the whole number, leaves fifty-eight members to be apportioned to 885,259 population, making the average 15,263. On this basis, the representation of most of the counties will remain as at present, except Gloucester, Hunterdon and Warren, which will certainly lose one each. Of the other counties, Salem will be entitled to one member, with 8,703 excess; Burlington, three, and 7,886 over; Somerset one, and 7,871 over; Sussex one, and 7,925 over; Essex nine, and 7,080 over, and Hudson eight, and 7,122 over. Union will certainly gain one and Hudson at least two. These will make a total of fifty-six members, leaving four to be apportioned to the counties with a surplus. According to the present figures these would go to the four highest—Salem, Sussex, Somerset and Burlington, but as, with the exception of Salem, the excess is between 7,000 and 8,000, varying only a few hundreds in each, the subject may possibly be considered in another light.

The apportionment is to be made for ten years, and some consideration will, probably, be paid to the probable increase in that time. During the last decade Hudson increased 106.8 per cent., Essex 46.1, Burlington 7.9, Salem 6.7, and Somerset 4.9, while Sussex decreased 1.4 per cent. A census next year would doubtless show Essex and Hudson both to have increased more than its present deficiency, and it is therefore probable that the Legislature will take this into consideration. In that event Somerset and Sussex would each lose one, and Hudson and Essex each gain one, giving Hudson nine and Essex ten members. Politically the loss would be even—Sussex losing a Democrat and Somerset a Republican. The political loss in Gloucester will be one Republican, and in Hunterdon and Warren each one Democrat, making a total loss of two Republicans and three Democrats from the present representation.

Nebraska's New Republican Senator, Hon. Phineas W. Hitchcock.

From the Omaha Tribune, Jan. 19.

Hon. PHINEAS W. HITCHCOCK, who was yesterday elected United States Senator, is a gentleman in the very prime of life, being a little over forty years of age—a man of worldly substance and universally esteemed. His character is without a stain, and his political record, as an official and a straight-out Republican, without a blemish; and, as his election shows, he is one of the most popular men, among all parties, in the State.

Mr. HITCHCOCK came to Omaha in the Spring of 1857, engaging, in the first place, in the insurance and real estate business, though nominally belonging to the legal profession. From the first he took a deep interest in politics, and it may be said that he and Hon. JOEL T. GRIFFIN were the first men who stood up, against all opposition, and in the face of all dangers, as thorough-going abolitionists, the earliest and most prominent representatives of the Republican Party in this city, if not in the State.

In 1861 Mr. HITCHCOCK was appointed United States Marshal by President LINCOLN. This office he held until 1864, when he was elected delegate to Congress, the duties of which position he discharged with honor and fidelity. He also filled the office of Surveyor-General of this district, his office being at Plattsmouth until the election of Gen. GRANT.

Mr. HITCHCOCK has always, since his advent here, mingled largely and influentially in political life. He was interested in, and wrote constantly for, the first Republican paper published in the State. In the early days he was a member of the Omaha Library and Debating Society, and was, at that time, considered its best debater. Always modest and unobtrusive in manner, not boisterous nor aggressive, he always argued the point in question with remarkable ability, and was regarded as possessing very superior qualities as a debater and extemporaneous speaker.

P. W. HITCHCOCK is a faithful friend, and an out-spoken and honorable opponent; ever true to his promises, and universally esteemed as an honorable and valuable citizen, a thorough Republican, a vigorous and effective worker, of the most correct personal habits, and will serve the State and nation with credit and fidelity, in the lofty position to which he has been elected.

WASHINGTON.

Determination of the Alabama Claims—Regulation of Rank in the Navy—Prospects for a Repeal of the Income Tax—Amendment of the Enforcement Act—Southern War Claimants—Civil Service Reform—Increase of Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House will meet tomorrow morning, for the especial purpose of considering the subject of putting the *Alabama* claims in shape for settlement. The proposition before the Committee most likely to receive its sanction is a bill to appoint a commission to take testimony for the purpose of determining the amount of the claims. The proposition that the Government shall assume the claims does not command sufficient strength to meet the approval of the majority of the Committee. It is proposed to provide in the bill authorizing a commission that the British Government shall have the privilege of appearing, if it shall choose to do so. The Committee will be ready to report this week.

NEW SENATORS.

Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN and Hon. THOS. W. FERRY, the newly-elected Senators from Illinois and Michigan, appeared in their seats in the House this morning, and received the congratulations of many friends.

RANK OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Naval Committee's bill regulating the rank of the naval staff corps, met with unexpected success in the House today, the rules being suspended without a division by a two-thirds vote to receive it, and it being passed likewise without a call for a division. The discussion was confined to Gen. STEVENS, who reported the bill, and Mr. ARCHER, of the Committee, who advocated it briefly, and Mr. SCHOFIELD, Chairman of the Committee, who opposed it in a well-tempered and considerate speech. There was a large attendance of naval staff officers in the House galleries, who were surprised and gratified at the unexpected strength of the measure. It had been so thoroughly canvassed during the past two years that it was pretty thoroughly understood.

POLITICAL FEELING IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Ex-Gov. HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, is in the city. He reports the political feeling in his State one of substantial confidence in and satisfaction with the Administration, such as to insure the usual Republican majority at the election in March next.

THE WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.

The Air Line Railroad bill, Washington and New-York, occupied the morning hour in the House today, to the exclusion of all other business. Its opponents succeeded in throwing it over for another week by a system of filibustering tactics, which increases rather than decreases the sentiment in favor of the bill.

REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee have not yet considered the House resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of a repeal of the income tax, but it has been developed beyond question that a majority of the Committee favors repeal. This majority will certainly be one, and may be two or even three. Judge ORTH, of Indiana, who has in times past voted to sustain this tax, now unhesitatingly announces that he is convinced that it is inexpedient and unjust to retain it longer. The sentiment for repeal in the House grows stronger every day. To-morrow the repeal of the income tax is the special order in the Senate, and Senator SHERMAN will urge the continuance of the tax. The increase in the pension fund called for by the bill passed today, will be used by him as one argument against repeal.

NEW SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. RAMSEY presented the credentials of O. P. STEARNS, as Senator from Minnesota, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. NORTON, deceased, and Mr. STEARNS took the oath of office. He takes the seat of Mr. WINDOM, appointed by the Governor of Minnesota before the meeting of the Legislature, and who has been elected to the full term beginning March 4 next. By the death of Mr. NORTON, the appointment of Mr. WINDOM, and the election of Mr. STEARNS, the State will have been represented by three different Senators for one senatorial term in the same Congress. The resignation of Judge DRAKE, the appointment of Mr. JEWETT, and the election of Gen. BLAIR, from Missouri, is the second instance of the kind in this Congress.

MR. SUMNER IN BAD COMPANY.

Contrary to the pretty little programme laid down by one of your contemporaries this morning, Mr. SUMNER has been caught in questionable political company. As requested by the Legislature of Indiana, he presented in the Senate its resolutions, instructing the Senators from that State to oppose the annexation of San Domingo. Mr. MORTON also departed from the course marked out so minutely by the same authority referred to above, and simply asked that the resolutions lie on the table, with the statement that they were passed by the Democratic majority of the Legislature.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The House Judiciary Committee, today, agreed to report the bill introduced by Judge CHURCHILL some weeks since amendatory of the act of May 31, 1870, known as the Enforcement act, which secures the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States in the Union. This matter is of special interest to New-York.

MEMBERS FROM GEORGIA.

The fifth member who has appeared from Georgia, Mr. W. W. PAINE, Democrat, was sworn in today on a modified oath. The credentials of the member from the Third District are here in the hands of CORKER, Democratic member elect, but have not yet been presented. As notice of contest has been filed by Mr. BEARD, the colored Republican candidate in the Second District of Georgia, the certificate has not yet been awarded. There will probably be three contests from that State.

WAR CLAIMS OF LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

A well-nigh successful effort was made in the House today to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal war claimants of the States lately in rebellion. It required two-thirds to suspend the rules, and the vote stood 125 to 67. The effect of the success of such a measure would have been to repeal the carefully-considered provision in the Legislative Appropriation bill of last session, by which the jurisdiction of the Court in such matters was limited. There are many millions of such claims ready to overwhelm the Court as soon as the barriers are removed.

AN ATTACK FROM HOMEOPATHIC DOCTORS.

A petition of homeopathic physicians has been forwarded to the President, asking for the removal of the Commissioner of Pensions, VAN AERNAM. This hostility to the Commissioner arises from his action making physicians practising the homeopathic system of medicine ineligible as examining surgeons of the office. This is a matter entirely within the control of the Commissioner, and his order cannot be overruled by the head of the Department. There is no reason to expect the object of the petition will be gained, but it is certain Mr. VAN AERNAM's stab at the infinitesimal dosing disciples of Esculapius meets with little sympathy.

CLAIMS OF THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Another memorial from the National Labor Convention was presented today by Senator PRATT. This time they give in their adhesion to Representative HOAR's national education scheme, and ask that it, or a system similar to it, be established.

A PISCATORIAL SOCIETY.

Mr. REVELS today offered a bill in the Senate incorporating the Grand Tabernacle of the Galilean Fishermen. The bill was among the first the reporters examined in the Secretary's office, but anticipations awakened by the name of the society to be incorporated were not realized.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Senate resumed the discussion of civil service reform soon after 1 o'clock. Mr. MORTON had read by the Secretary communications from the heads of the Executive Departments in answer to inquiries he had addressed them. The clerical service of the Departments, according to these communications, is wonderfully efficient. Mr. TRUMBULL objected that the evidence was not disinterested, and read from the report of Mr. JENCKES' special House Committee, made in 1867, to show what disinterested persons had said about the civil service. The reports of recent changes, for political causes, in the New-York Custom-house were mentioned in the course of the discussion, and Mr. CONKLING denied their truthfulness. Mr. TRUMBULL intimated that Mr. PATTERSON, who had been investigating the New-York Custom-house as a member of the Committee on Retrenchment, might have some information to give on that point, which may be taken to mean that he favors reform in the service, and has not found things in New-York to his satisfaction. It is, moreover, rumored, that his speech will make some interesting revelations, but he did not have an opportunity to make it today. The discussion promises to go on for some time, and as discussion was the utmost Mr. TRUMBULL confidently expected at present, he must be tolerably content.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported from the Committee on Pensions, today, a bill, the provisions of which increase twenty per cent. the pensions growing out of the late war. The report was based on the fact, shown to the satisfaction of the Committee, that there is a large amount of destitution among these pensioners, which, the country having caused, ought to the extent of its ability to relieve. The passage of the bill was not contested. It will increase the amount paid for pensioners between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

MRS. CRESWELL'S RECEPTION.

The Postmaster-General and Mrs. CRESWELL gave their first reception of this season to-night. The attendance was not only full but very distinguished, while there were many marvels in richness and taste among the toilets of the ladies. Mrs. CRESWELL was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss MCINTIRE. The Postmaster-General occupies one of the best-arranged houses in the city for entertaining, affording ample room for dancing as well as conversation. Refreshments of the most delicious character were served in great abundance.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society held its fifty-fourth anniversary in Washington, the 17th inst., President LATROBE in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, Chaplain of the Senate. Abstracts of the annual report were read by WM. COPPINGER, Corresponding Secretary; after which, eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, of this city; Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, and Rev. Dr. JOHN MACLEAN, of New Jersey. About 500 emigrants have applied for a passage to Liberia since the 18th inst.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Special Committee on alleged outrages in the Southern States will commence its investigation to-morrow. Several witnesses from North Carolina, including a son of Ex-Gov. HOLDEN, who was Speaker of the former House of Representatives in that State, were summoned today.

NEW BONDS.

The plates for the bonds authorized under the recent Funding act of Congress are in part prepared for printing. Proof impressions only have thus far been taken. In a few days the Treasury Department will be ready to supply all demands.

INSOLVENT AND ABSCONDING TAX-PAYERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, states that since the passage of the various laws authorizing the Commissioner to abate taxes, about $10,000,000 have been abated in consequence of the insolvency or absconding of parties assessed, and that but a small percentage of these taxes has been collected after the abatement. He believes that if the Collectors of Internal Revenue were allowed a special percentage to examine and collect taxes so abated, a large percentage of the same would now be collected, in consequence of parties against whom the taxes were assessed having since become solvent. He recommends the passage of an act authorizing the allowance of commissions, not to exceed twenty-five per cent., for that purpose.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Capt. HALL arrived here today to make further arrangements for his expedition, and has secured the *Periwinkle*, formerly a tug-boat, to be fitted for steam as well as sailing purposes. He will leave in May.

MISS REAMS' LINCOLN.

The programme for the unvailing of Miss REAM's statue of LINCOLN, in the rotunda of the Capitol, on Wednesday evening, has been completed. Addresses will be delivered by Senators TRUMBULL and CARPENTER, and Representatives BANKS, BROOKS, of New-York, and CULLOM.

NEW NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, through a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. COX, BURCHARD and COBURN, have been in communication with the Secretary of the Treasury, with the view of ascertaining whether the estimate of $250,000 for reprinting from new plates the twenty and ten dollar notes of National Banks cannot be reduced. There is no doubt the Committee will report a bill for that purpose, owing to the circulation of well-executed counterfeits of these denominations.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

In the United States and Mexican Commission, today, in the case of THOMAS DEVYER *vs.* Mexico, Commissioner PALACIO announced the opinion of the Commissioners awarding the claimant $4,000 in American gold coin, with interest at six per cent. from 16th of May, 1864.

In the case of MARY B. SENCOURT *vs.* Mexico, Commissioner WADSWORTH announced the opinion of the Commissioners, rejecting this claim for want of jurisdiction.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

It appears from the report of the Librarian of Congress that the library contains a total of 197,668 bound volumes, besides about 30,000 pamphlets. The operation of the new Copyright law has increased the library during the past year to an unusually large number, viz.: Books, 274; pamphlets and periodicals, 3,140; musical compositions, 2,891; engravings, photographs and chromos, 1,175; prints, 1,426; maps and charts, 146; total, 11,512. Upward of 5,000 copyrights have been recorded in the Librarian's Office during less than six months.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Reuben Ellwood, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Illinois; G. A. Putnam, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of California; J. E. Marsh, to be Surveyor of Customs at Kansas City, Mo.; James A. Hall, to be Collector of Customs at Waldoborough, Me.; J. S. Botsford, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri; Ephraim Browne, to be Consul at Scio; Lemuel Lyon, to be Consul at Singapore; Charles O. Shephard, to be Consul at Kanogawa; George L. Woods, of Oregon, to be Governor of Utah; Lieutenant-Commander George H. Perkins, U. S. N., to be a Commander; Wm. S. Dixon, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

Postmasters.—Darius Wells, at Passaic, N. J.; Jas. Howard, at Mount Sterling, Ky.; C. J. Rawling, at Wheeling, West Va.; Henry Massie, at Charlottesville, Va.; Henry P. Mather, at Harrisonville, Mo.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, today, confirmed the following nominees:

Isaiah Hanscom, as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the navy, vice Lenthall, whose term of service has expired, and who has been retired on account of age and length of service; Edward K. Rawson, to be Chaplain in the navy; Wm. B. Davis as Assistant Surgeon in the navy; Elijah Laws, Wilson K. Purse and Clark Fisher, to be Chief Engineers in the navy; Lieut.-Commanders Rush R. Wallace and Chester Hatfield to be Commanders in the navy; John Pierce, Collector of Customs, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Murphy, of New-York, Consul at Payta; Benjamin F. Tracy, Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York; J. J. Hoffman, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Washington; E. J. Rhodes, Receiver of Public Moneys at Hamilton, Ark.; John C. Austin, Receiver of Public Money; William M. Boles, Register at Dardonelle, Ark.; R. J. Monroe, Receiver of Public Money at Lewiston, Montana; Henry Warren, Receiver of Public Moneys, Oregon City, Oregon; Owen Wade, Register of Land Office at Oregon City.

Postmasters.—Horatio N. Buckley, Delhi, N. Y.; J. M. Pinney, Idaho City; Henry C. Marsh, Muncie, Ind.; John N. Runyon, Kosciusko, Ind.; Hiram M. Goodspeed, Ligonier, Ind.; Allen F. Miller, Salva, Ill.; Norman H. Pratt, Kewanee, Ill.; Thomas Cordis, for Arizona.

Indian Agents.—Theophilus M. Griffith, for Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians; James M. Miller, Navajo Indians; Charles F. Roedel, in New-Mexico Cimarron Agency; Orlando F. Piper, for Indians in New-Mexico; John J. Critchlow, for Indians in Utah; Samuel D. Webster, for Yancton Sioux Indians, in Dakota Territory; Henry Dregory, for Panca Indians, in Dakota; J. M. Washburne, for Indians in Upper Platte Agency; Henry F. Livingston, for Indians of Upper Missouri, Crow Creek Agency; John Hadley, at the Sac and Fox Agency; Hugh Gibson, for Indians at Round Reservation, California; Chas. Maltby, for Indians at Tule River Agency, California; David H. Lowry, at Hooper Valley Agency, California; F. A. Ryon, at the Creek Agency; Chas. S. Jones, for the Flat-head, and other confederated tribes in Montana Territory; William H. Forbes, for the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report from the Bureau of Statistics—Foreign trade to Oct. 31, 1870.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Monthly Report No. 4 of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, shows the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended Oct. 31, 1870, and for the ten months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1869. The following synopsis has been furnished by Mr. YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic Exports, Specie Values.	Foreign Exports, Specie Values.
Month ended Oct. 31, 1870	$36,828,559	$31,748,010	$1,460,812
Month ended Oct. 31, 1869	34,869,136	34,354,937	2,893,429
Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1870	410,841,403	359,830,236	24,604,851
Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1869	399,546,[illegible]	283,485,945	25,194,918

The proportion of the total foreign commerce carried in American vessels respectively during the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1870, was as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic Exp'ts, Mixed Val's.	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$130,942,506	$144,284,330	$12,829,918
Foreign vessels	279,898,897	259,110,493	11,774,433

Ten Months ended Oct. 31, 1869.

	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$124,445,555	$120,020,175	$14,022,805
Foreign vessels	275,101,286	245,212,219	11,172,013

The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade during the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1870, were as follows:

	ENTERED No.	ENTERED Tons.	CLEARED No.	CLEARED Tons.
American vessels	10,575	3,586,314	10,240	3,522,706
Foreign vessels	18,845	5,598,532	18,650	5,494,269
Total	29,420	9,184,846	28,890	9,017,975

Twelve Months Ended Oct. 31, 1869.

	ENTERED No.	ENTERED Tons.	CLEARED No.	CLEARED Tons.
American vessels	10,037	3,347,658	10,032	3,439,811
Foreign vessels	19,497	5,517,279	19,324	5,580,382
Total	29,534	8,864,937	29,356	9,020,193

The Press on Mr. Tweed's New Scheme of Plunder—Common Sense for Peter Cooper and the Citizens' Association.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

If Senator TWEED had proposed to remit the question of local taxation and local expenditures in the City of New-York to the people of that community upon the same rules and principles which prevail elsewhere in the State, there would have been a cogent argument for it. That would restore uniformity to our system. That would transfer local affairs to local constituencies. That would put New-York upon the same footing as Albany and all the other cities of the State. And it would get rid of what is and has been for years an unmitigated nuisance at the capital.

For such a proposition, we say, there might be a strong and logical defense. And if it should seem to leave the rich tax-payers of New-York absolutely to the tender mercies of the rapacious thieves who have succeeded in securing all power, it would simply be a punishment which their own stolid indifference to public affairs has invited. It would at least preserve the popular forms. It would leave them the same power of resisting extortionate and villainous exactions which belongs to every community. If they proclaimed their powerlessness against the corrupt, terrorizing and fraudulent agencies combined against them, it might be answered that they have made no commensurate effort to shake off this odious rule, and they would have no right to ask the consideration from the State which they have failed to show for themselves.

But Mr. TWEED's present bill is no such proposition. It is a travesty upon the principle of popular government—a mockery of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. A more flagrant and indefensible violation of both the essence and the forms of popular rule could not well be devised. It concentrates in the hands of four men—Mayor HALL, Controller CONNOLLY, Mr. PETER B. SWEENY and Mr. TWEED himself—absolute and unlimited control over the collection, the distribution and the expenditure of all money raised by taxation. It is the most dangerous of all powers designed for the worst of all Rings. It hasn't even the semblance of respect for the rights of the people. These four proposed Tycoons are, indeed, public officers. But they are mere administrative officers, and in no proper sense representatives of the people. In other localities the authority of regulating the collection and disbursement of taxes is vested in the Supervisors or other local Legislatures, which come directly from the people. The proposition to place this power over the City of New-York in the hands of four Ring-masters, is as unprecedented and monstrous in character as it is gross and contemptuous in its defiance of the principle of local sovereignty. True, we have now what amounts to pretty much the same thing in reality, but it is at least a little more decent in appearance.

There is, in fact, more of local rule in leaving the matter to the Legislature, for here at least are five Senators and twenty-one Assemblymen who come—in their peculiar fashion—from the locality. Nor is the pretended restriction upon the rate of taxation of the slightest value. Mr. TWEED throws a tub to the whale by proposing that the rate shall be limited to two per cent. But at the same time, Mr. TWEED prepares to extract all the oil he wants by leaving himself unlimited power over the valuation. The whole scheme is radically vicious and outrageous, as we shall have occasion more fully to show. We are far from enamored of the present system of bringing the Tax Levies to the Legislature. We are not insensible of its undisguised evils. But it is not wise to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire.

From the Troy Daily Whig.

The New-York Tax Levies are legalized by an act of the Legislature. Last year, when all the Commissions were abolished, and as we were told the rights of the people were restored to them, Mr. TWEED neglected to give the people of the City of New-York the right to levy their own taxes. This year he has introduced a bill which declares that the tax to be levied for the years 1871 and 1872 shall be only two per cent. on the assessed valuation. The bill creates a Commission to levy the tax. The Commissioners are the Mayor, A. OAKEY HALL; the Controller, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY; the Superintendent of Public Works, WILLIAM M. TWEED; and the Chamberlain, PETER B. SWEENY.

The assessment of property in New-York was very largely increased last Summer. The State Assessors were asked to relieve the City, and did so by deducting somewhere about thirty millions (we have not the figures at hand, and may not be exact) from the valuation of New-York City, and adding as much to the rural counties. Our county of Rensselaer got one million of it. The Controller's report, in one table states the aggregate valuation of the City at $1,047,395,774, and the equalized valuation at $923,283,464. This would make a difference between the assessed valuation and the valuation on which the State tax can be levied of $119,112,310.

We cannot explain this discrepancy. But there is a cat under the meal. Mr. TWEED would not be content with two per cent., unless he could levy it for all City purposes on the assessed valuation. He would be very willing to levy all State taxes on the equalized valuation. This is a very good trick on the part of Tammany. It is done with the aid of the State Assessors.

But what of popular rights, and especially of the right of the people to levy their own taxes? Our notion of the right of self-government would lead us to favor a bill giving the Common Council of New-York the power to incur all expenses for City account, and to levy all taxes. Are the four gentlemen named as the Commission, under Mr. TWEED's bill, safer and more popular depositaries of the great power of levying taxes than the Common Council?

Is Tammany, after all, afraid to trust the people of New-York City with their own money? There was a time when Messrs. HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY owned no property, and paid no taxes. Then they demanded for the people the right of self-government—the power to vote and levy taxes. Now that Mr. TWEED is, as he boasts, one of the heaviest tax-payers of the City, and that he and his brethren on this Commission have grown rich out of the taxes levied on the City, are they afraid to let the people have this power?

The Legislature is asked to let these gentlemen levy two per cent. on all the property subject to taxation, to be expended just as they shall please.

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation and extended use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for coughs, colds and throat diseases has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

[illegible] BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—[illegible] in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Jamaica, L. I., Jan. 21, of Bright's disease, DAVID ANDERSON, eldest son of David and the late Caroline Anderson, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Jamaica, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Howard House, East New-York, from 12 until 1 o'clock. Cars also leave same place for Jamaica every half hour. Interment in Green-Wood.

BAKER.—In Detroit, Mich., on the 22d inst., GEORGE A. BAKER, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place in the [illegible] Church, corner of 37th-st. and 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock.

CONKLIN.—At Yonkers, Monday, Jan. 23, RACHEL, wife of Frederick B. Conklin.

Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock.

DEVEAU.—On Monday, Jan. 23, Mrs. ELIZA, widow of Peter B. Deveau, in the 70th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYES.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, Mr. JONATHAN W. HAYES, aged 62.

Funeral services at the Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway, Wednesday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HILL.—Last evening, in this City, Miss EL[illegible] HILL, sister of Mrs. [illegible]

LINTZ.—On Monday morning, [illegible] MARIE LOUISE, daughter of William and Marie Lintz.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 41 West 51st-st.

MOORE.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday, 22d inst., WM. J. MOORE, of heart disease, aged 55 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Clinton-avenue Reformed Church, Newark, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MYERS.—On Friday, Jan. 20, at his residence at Schenectady, N. Y., MORDECAI MYERS, in the 95th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

POST.—On Sunday morning, JOTHAM W., infant son of Jotham W. and Eliza C. Post, aged 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 206 East 35th-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PARSONS.—In Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 22, MARY, wife of John C. Parsons, and daughter of the late Samuel McClellan, M. D., of Philadelphia.

Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PICARD.—In this City, on Sunday evening, 22d inst., ANTOINETTE MARIOTTE, wife of Henri Picard, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 7 East 49th-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMYTHE.—On Sunday, the 22d inst., Mrs. E. B. SMYTHE, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Henry A. Smythe, are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday morning at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hobart for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, 1871, at Orange, N. J., ENEAS SMITH, in the 68th year of his age, late of New-Orleans.

His funeral will take place Tuesday, 24th, at 1 P. M., at the residence of his brother, James E. Smith, near the Valley Station, Orange. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SMITH.—At Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Jan. 22, after a short illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, George M. Usher, Mrs. JANE SMITH, widow of the late James Smith, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, James R. Smith, No. 28 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VANDERBILT.—At Flatbush, Jan. 23, ANN VANDERBILT, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Stillwell, Flatbush.

WEED.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 22, NATHANIEL WEED, in the 85th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Stamford, on Thursday, the 26th, at 11½ o'clock. The train leaves New-Haven depot for Stamford at 9 A. M. Trains leave Stamford for New-York at 1:38 and 3:45 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Stamford depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW GERMAN VICTORY.

The *Berliner Gerichts-Zeitung* says: "Many American business men, who used to purchase and import their goods from Paris, in consequence of the siege of that city, now come to Germany. On examining our factories they are surprised not only by the cheapness and superiority of our goods, but also by the fact, that they had been buying in Paris German goods, of course, at a much higher price. In consequence of this, our manufacturers have received very large orders from America." If these remarks of the *Gerichts-Zeitung* apply to any branch of industry, it is especially to the trade in kid gloves. It is a well-known fact, that the French kid gloves, which alone, for many years, were deemed perfect in America, in beauty, elegance and durability, are not equal to German goods, especially to those manufactured in German factories owned by the firm of MARTIN HERZ & Co., of No. 476½ Broadway, New-York. This firm, which is well known in the business world, once had to sell their excellent German goods with a French trade-mark, although these goods had received the first prizes in all the world exhibitions. The factory of Messrs. MARTIN HERZ & Co. includes a tanning, dyeing and sewing establishment, and the gloves are all made and packed by them. This fact and the great care with which the business is conducted give these goods a finish which cannot be attained by any other factory. Messrs. MARTIN HERZ & Co. furnish the most excellent kinds of gloves, the "Herz Seamless," "Marguerite," "Marquise," etc., being superior to French goods. They are of all sizes, styles and shades. Great care has been taken in preparing the beautiful aniline colors, so highly valued by the ladies, and the firm are scarcely able to fill all their order. These achievements of this firm are German victories in the peaceable field of industry.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a torpid state of the liver and stomach.

The success of my medicines in curing Pulmonary Consumption is too well established to admit of skepticism. I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed any medicine can create new ones, but I do say that when a patient has a violent cough, night-sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to the bed, a cure may be effected. I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused by liver complaint and dyspepsia. The mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathizes with the liver and stomach, and frequent slight colds hasten into Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most powerful purifiers of the blood known. It collects and ripens all the morbid matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration, or by the formation of gatherings, which break into the bronchia and are spit up in large quantities, the lungs being thereby restored to health.

In order to do this, the stomach must be prepared so that digestion will go on.

The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels of all mucous slime and vitiated matter that clogs up the system and prevents digestion.

The Seaweed Tonic mixes with the food and strengthens it so that it does not sour, and it goes through the process of chylifaction and is made into good blood.

When the stomach has got in this condition, the Pulmonic Syrup soon ripens the matter in the lungs, and a cure is effected.

Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night-sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

I was weighed shortly after my recovery, then looking like a mere skeleton, and weighed only ninety-seven pounds; now my weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years have enjoyed uninterrupted health.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York,
Wholesale Agent.

FINE ARTS.

THE DERBY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS recently on view at the Academy of Design, has been removed to our enlarged rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., where they will remain on

EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING, until the time of sale,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

A number of important paintings not yet seen by the public, have been added to the exhibition, and among them the world-renowned

BIRTH OF VENUS, BY CABANEL.

SPECIAL.

In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, we shall reserve a limited number of seats for their use at this sale. Application by letter or personally should be made at once.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 27. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD, and money loaned on them, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES elect to the GRANT CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will be held at the Union League Club Theatre THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

NATHAN KINGSLEY, Pres. 1st. Dis. Grant Club.
WM. H. LAWRENCE, Pres. 16th Dis. Grant Club.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Pres. 8th Dis. Grant Club.
JOHN D. LAWSON, Pres. 7th Dis. Grant Club.
CHAS. BLACKIE, Pres. 13th Dis. Grant Club.
JAMES CUMMINGS, Pres. 9th Dis. Grant Club.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Pres. 14th Dis. Grant Club.
EUGENE MARTIN, Pres. 10th Dis. Grant Club.
A. A. MARKS, Pres. 5th Dis. Grant Club.
WM. H. GROGAN, Pres. 18th Dis. Grant Club.
CHAS. N. BRACKETT, Pres. 4th Dis. Grant Club.

GRANT CLUB—TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A special meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at Muller's Hall, corner 3d-av. and 119th-st., at 8 o'clock.

A. P. KETCHUM, President.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Secretary.

ITALY.

Transfer of the Capital to the Eternal City—Departure of Amadeo for his Kingdom—What is to be Done with the Pope?—Preparing for the King's Visit at Rome—Social Festivities at Florence—Palace of an American—Dreary Weather under Italian Skies.

FLORENCE, Friday, Dec. 27, 1870.

The Parliament, before adjourning to the 16th of January, took action upon the bill making provision for the transfer of the capital to Rome. As you already know, among the several dates named limiting the period within which the removal is to be made, the 30th of June next was that fixed upon. There was little discussion of the measure in the Chambers, as there was very little difference of opinion on any essential point, and in the Senate it is not doubted that the action of the Lower House will be at once confirmed, when the matter is brought up. With the limit extended until the end of June, the Government is really allowed almost the whole of the coming year to get itself into its new quarters. As all very well know, the months of July, August, and part of September are not a favorite time for going to Rome, and it is not likely that Parliament will hold any session there until its regular time of meeting at the end of Fovember. But the vote being taken, and with it the other, turning into law the royal decree accepting the Roman *plebiscite*, the question is got out of the way, and the Florentines and Romans, and all most interested are now at liberty to accommodate themselves to the changes which are to follow. Resolutions have been introduced praising the good conduct of Florence; also of condolence for the injury which the city is to suffer, and something is said about an indemnity out of the public chest for expenditures which hereafter are to produce no fruits.

DEPARTURE OF AMADEO I.

At an early hour yesterday morning there was a great noise of cannon discharges from the hill of San Miniato, overlooking Florence. It was the signal of the departure of King AMADEO I. on his journey to Spain. Through the slush and drizzle of a storm of mingled rain and snow, half a dozen royal carriages passed from the Pitti Palace to the railway station. All these Spanish processions have happened to fall on dismal days of cold and wet, not suited to awaken cheerful hopes. The young sovereign was accompanied by several who are to form part of the *personnel* of the new royal household, and escorted as far as the port of embarkation by his brother, the hereditary Prince, and their cousin, the Prince CARIGNANO. All good wishes go with the young Prince to Spain.

THE PREDICAMENT OF THE POPE.

Since the Italians threw the old fiddle-case of the Papacy out of the window, the question has been, "Who is going to pick it up?" The correspondence with the Cabinets of different Catholic States, contained in the blue-book lately submitted to Parliament, contains nothing which leads us to expect that any single foreign Power will come forward to lift the Roman Court out of the embarrassment into which, by its own folly, it is plunged. The replies to the Italian Minister from nearly all the Governments addressed, is in almost the same tone. There is little or nothing in this great mass of correspondence upon which the friends of temporal power can found hopes. The language used is generally that of friendliness and sympathy with this country in the work of ridding itself of the wearisome weight of priestly intervention in political affairs. There has lately been a revival of the old rumors about the intention of the Pope to quit the Italian territory, of which there does not really seem to be much probability. All the talk flats down into the alleged fact that the Holy Father has determined to absent himself from Rome during the visit of the King, and pass the time either at Castle Gandolfo, or at his beautiful villa at Porto D'Anzio, on the Mediterranean coast, both places within twenty miles of the capital. Such a step would be neither undignified nor ungraceful, for the presence of the Holy Father in Rome, with a refusal to hold any intercourse with the King, would be a ruder slight and rebuke than a Christian Bishop should visit upon a penitent son longing for reconciliation.

PREPARING FOR THE KING.

The Romans are working with good will to get Rome ready for the entrance of the King, which is now set down positively to take place on the 10th of January. One hundred thousand francs have been voted for the erection of a monument to commemorate the union of Rome with Italy, and the municipal authorities of all the cities of the Kingdom are to be called upon to make appropriations for the same object, so that the memorial-stone may not be unworthy of a fact of so much historic importance. The project of a triumphal arch in marble, to be built in honor of the visit of VICTOR EMMANUEL, at one time talked about, I believe is given up.

FESTIVITIES OF THE SEASON.

The social festivities of the present Winter are already well begun in Florence, and the season promises to be not less animated than those of former years. In the American circle, Mr. and Mrs. JAMES EWING COOLEY have taken the lead in a series of reunions during the month of December. The superb Baciocchi-Bonaparte Palace, purchased two years ago, has, during the past twelve months, undergone a thorough renovation, and is now among the finest of the many palatial residences of Florence. This house was the residence of the Austrian Ambassador in the time when Imperial influences shaped the fortunes of Tuscany, and was the centre of the most elegant society under the Grand Ducal Government. The garlands of the festa given in honor of the marriage of the hereditary Prince with the daughter of the King of Saxony still hang from the roof of the magnificent ball-room. The blonde beauties of our Saxon family are now the queens and priestesses of this domestic Court and fane.

DISMAL WEATHER.

We have had a month of dreary days. Americans who have come to Italy to see for the first time the bright skies of which the fancy has given them a charming pre-vision, have had their illusions destroyed. Rain has fallen incessantly, and a gloomy canopy of cloud has nearly shut out the light of the sky. It is almost always the same in this season of short days. Happily, with all this damp, no malignant maladies are engendered. ANGELICO.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in Indiana—Revenging a False Charge.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Jan. 20.

Early yesterday morning the citizens living on the Shelbyville pike, about four miles from the city, were horrified by the report of a tragedy in which two of their well-known neighbors were principals. It appears that one JAMES M. BOUSER, who owns a small farm on that road, some three and a half miles from here, went to the house of a man named LEWIS KLAUSNER, and merely saying, "I hear that you are yet blaming me for this thing," commenced firing at KLAUSNER with a revolver. The first shot missed, but his aim was more true the second and third time, one ball taking effect in the victim's arm, badly shattering it, and the other entering his side, inflicting a painful and perhaps fatal wound. After KLAUSNER had fallen, and BOUSER evidently thought he had accomplished his purpose, he started for the residence of his parents, a mile and a half distant. On arriving there, he told his sister, who was in the house, that he had just killed a man, and was now going to kill himself. Despite her efforts and those of a brother, who had just arrived, BOUSER succeeded in gaining the outside of the house, and, placing the revolver to his head, fired, the ball entering the brain, between the right eye and ear, doing its fatal work instantaneously.

The circumstances leading to this dreadful affair are about as follows: Some two or three months since a charge of indecent assault upon the person of a nine-year old daughter of KLAUSNER was made against BOUSER, but the evidence did not warrant the finding of an indictment by the Grand Jury. Since that time BOUSER, who is represented to have been a man of good moral character, has been exceedingly morose and gloomy, evidently brooding over the matter continually, but as he avoided society, no person appears to have had any idea of the desperate resolution he had formed. It is now supposed, and certainly no other satisfactory theory can be advanced, that the disgrace of the crime of which he had been accused so affected his mind as to cause temporary insanity.

The deceased was about thirty-one years of age, and up to the time the charge referred to was laid at his door, had borne an irreproachable reputation.

At a late hour last evening Mr. KLAUSNER was reported as out of immediate danger, and his recovery deemed to be certain.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Political Organization of the Country—Its Present Situation.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 13.

The approaching Presidential election in Mexico is attracting unusual attention in the United States and elsewhere, from the fact that it will definitely settle the question whether it is possible for the free Government consolidated by BENITO JAUREZ to be perpetual and a new President be chosen, or the present able Chief Magistrate re-elected without resort to arms and the repetition of those disorders which we have been accustomed to regard as chronic in Mexico. Many changes have taken place in the Constitution of the Republic since the establishment of Mexican independence, and especially within the twelve years since JAUREZ came into power. The coming election will be conducted on a different basis from any which preceded it, universal and unqualified suffrage having been established, and the Electoral College having been abolished, the balloting being by the people direct. Every male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, and not convicted of any crime incurring an ignominious penalty, is a voter. The President is ex-officio Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as with us, and exercises the veto power. There are now twenty-eight independent and sovereign States, each with its separate Constitution, elective Governors and Legislatures, and local organizations, as with us, and there is also one organized Territory, viz.: Baja California. The National Congress consists of but one body, corresponding with our House of Representatives, holding annual sessions. Each State elects one member of Congress for each 40,000 inhabitants, and one for the additional fraction of that number if over 20,000, half being chosen for two and half for four years' term.

The want of a Senate to act as a restraining power or check upon the reckless legislation of the popular body is deeply felt, and if JUAREZ is re-elected, a Senate will undoubtedly be established, that being a part of his programme. Congress is not presided over by a permanent officer, but each thirty days during its session a President of Congress is elected from among its members. There is no Vice-President in the Republic, but the eleven Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by popular voice; and the Chief-Justice, in case of the death of the President, becomes President *pro tem.*, but only until an election can be had. At the Presidential election the successful candidate must have a majority of all the votes cast—not a mere plurality. If no man receives a majority of all the votes cast, then Congress will proceed to elect a President for the term. The administration of justice is by Judges of various grades, from a Justice of the Peace to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Trial by jury is not known, but the decisions of each Court in succession are subject to revision by those above, and in a case involving the penalty of death, the testimony and all proceedings must be reduced to writing, and transmitted with the finding of the Court to the Supreme Court. If the finding is decided by the Supreme Court to be according to the law and evidence, the fact is certified to, and on the receipt of the final document, the Governor of the State in which the trial took place signs the death-warrant, and the execution, by shooting, takes place within twenty-four hours thereafter.

The present Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court is SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA, but he is not now acting in that capacity, as his functions were suspended by Congress in order to allow him to act as Minister of Foreign Relations or Secretary of State in the Juarez Cabinet. Should JUAREZ die, or the situation result in no choice, he would at once resign his position as Minister, resume his office of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and by virtue of that office become President *pro tem.* The candidates for the Presidency, already in the field, are JUAREZ and LERDO DE TEJADA, and there is a probability to Gen. PORFIERO DIAZ, of the regular army, now commander of the Army of the South. will also be brought out. Until a few days since the Executive and Cabinet was as follows: President of the Republic, DON BENITO JUAREZ; Minister of Foreign Relations, SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA; Minister of Justice, YGLESIAS; Minister of Hacienda, (Treasury,) ROMERO; Minister of War and Marine, MEJIA; Minister of Public Works, BALCARCEL; Minister of Interior and Public Instruction, BALCARCEL.

A recent dispatch says that YGLESIAS has retired from the Cabinet, but his successor is not named. The office is not an important one, and will probably be abolished by Congress as a useless expense. Formerly the Army and the Church were independent of the civil power. No officer or soldier and no person connected with the Church could be tried by civil Courts; but the famous "Law of Juarez" abolished those independent organizations, and made them subordinate to the civil authority. Formerly all public proclamations were indorsed "God and Liberty," but after the abolition of the connection between Church and State, the style was changed, and it now is "Liberty and Independence." The above facts—many of which are not fully understood in the United States—will give our readers a clear idea of the present political institutions of our neighbors, and enable them to watch the progress of the campaign understandingly.

Love, Jealousy and Murder—The Shooting of a Girl by Her Lover at Covington, Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 21.

For one year and a half past, HENRY KOHRS, a young man of about twenty years of age, the son of a well-to-do citizen of our neighboring city of Covington, has been paying attentions to Miss PHILOMENA WELLINGHOFF, daughter of a mechanic residing on Philadelphia-street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, in that city. During this time he has been remarkably tenacious of his privileges in that direction, and has exhibited his jealousy in a marked manner on several occasions. About four months ago HENRY NIEMEYER, a young gentleman friend of Miss WELLINGHOFF, called to see her one evening, and took her out promenading. A few moments after they had left the house KOHRS put in an appearance, and waited for the return of the couple. After they had arrived he still remained at the house, and upon NIEMEYER's departure he followed and provoked a quarrel with him, in which he stabbed his supposed rival in the fleshy part of one of his arms.

This affair was hushed up at the time, and KOHRS continued his visits at the home of the WELLINGHOFFS as if nothing had happened. Several times, recently, he has displayed a small, single-barreled cartridge pistol, of the Remington pattern, much to the annoyance of the family, and has once or twice, in a playful mood, threatened to shoot a young sister of his victim.

Yesterday evening, about 8 o'clock, he called at the house, and was received with considerable surprise by Mrs. WELLINGHOFF, as his visits had usually taken place on Sunday and Thursday evenings only.

KOHRS inquired for "Mina," which was the familiar name by which PHILOMENA was addressed by her friends, and upon being informed that she had gone on an errand to the grocery, he said he would wait for her, and then entered into conversation with the family. He had been there but a short time when "Mina" appeared. She at first sight did not recognize him, but when she became aware of his presence she remarked, in a startled voice, "Good God, FRED., what do you come here to-night for?" The couple then adjourned to the sitting-room, and when they did so one of them locked the door of the room intervening between this room and the kitchen. They had been absent about twenty-five minutes when the smothered report of a pistol was heard by the persons in the kitchen. The sound apparently came from the front part of the house, and the excited fears of the mother were suddenly intensified by the voice of her daughter, exclaiming, in frightened accents, "O, my God! Open that door! Open that door!" while at the same time she was heard to rap on the door leading from the kitchen to the third or unoccupied room.

The door was broken open from the kitchen side, and the girl staggered into that room, and falling into a chair lamented in a pitiable voice the prospect of death which she appeared to think was approaching. Dr. BLANE was immediately sent for, and a messenger was also dispatched for Father FROELICK, at the St. Aloysius German Church near by. The latter messenger, however, had been anticipated. The Father had been sitting, engaged in conversation with the members of his household, a few moments before the messenger's arrival, when he was suddenly astonished by a young man who came rushing into the room, and clasping the father about the neck hung to him for several moments without being able to articulate more than the word "Wellinghoff."

The young man, in whom the father recognized HENRY KOHRS, succeeded, at last, in recovering his voice; when he exclaimed, in a feverishly fervent manner:

"Oh, father, I didn't want to shoot her. I didn't think I had anything in it. You know I loved her and wanted to marry her." The father then understood that something dreadful had happened, and hastened his preparations, while KOHRS, after entreating him to make haste, departed. The Father proceeded to the house which was only about one square distant, and on arriving there, found Dr. BLANE on hand. The efforts of the latter gentleman availed not to save the life of the unfortunate girl, who, in a very brief space of time, had passed beyond his care. The Father then gave her absolution and performed the rites peculiar to the solemn occasion. A few moments after the girl had breathed her last KOHRS appeared at the house, accompanied by his father, and, at the urgent request of the holy gentleman and the doctor, he proceeded to the Marshal's office and surrendered himself. He was placed in the jail under guard, and conducted himself in a very strange manner during the night. He was exceedingly restless, alternately laughing and crying, and had nothing to say to anybody. A jury was impanneled by 'Squire FRANCIS, and held an inquest upon the remains of the girl at the house. Seven witnesses were examined, and their testimony went to show that KOHRS had been exceedingly jealous of the girl, and fearing of being displaced in her affections.

The father of the unfortunate girl was one of the victims of the late disaster at the gas building.

The girl was about nineteen years of age, good-looking, and of unexceptionable character.

KOHRS asknowledged the deed to Mrs. WELLINGHOFF on his second visit to the house, and entreated her forgiveness.

THE SPANISH-PERUVIAN WAR.

A Misunderstanding as to Speculations in American Iron-Clads—Action for Malicious Prosecution.

The case of ANTONIO MILLAN against JOHN GRAHAM, for malicious prosecution, was commenced in the Superior Court, before Judge McCUNN, yesterday, damages being laid at $100,000. The plaintiff is a native of Peru, while the defendant, Capt. JOHN GRAHAM, is well known in this City as being for years largely interested in shipping sailing from this port. The cause of action has arisen out of a misunderstanding between the parties as to the terms of certain contracts and speculations entered into between them in relation to the purchase of iron-clads from the United States for the use of the Chilian and Peruvian Governments, and which has given rise to six or seven different actions in the Courts during the past two years, the facts of which have from time to time appeared in the TIMES. The theory of the plaintiff, as given by his counsel in his opening, yesterday, may be briefly stated as follows: In 1866, the plaintiff came to this country from Peru, and was introduced to the defendant, Capt. GRAHAM, to whom he announced that he was jointly interested with other parties, natives of Peru and Chili, to purchase iron-clads for the use of the Governments of Peru and Chili; that through the intervention of RODERIGO DOMINQUEZ, then Consul for Ecuador in this City, as interpreter, the parties to this action concluded an agreement for the purchase and sale of the iron-clad *Onondaga* for $1,400,000, each making their note for $50,000, which was deposited with DOMINQUEZ, together with the contract, and was to be forfeited in case either party failed to conform to their contract. For some reason this agreement fell through, and another agreement was entered into between the same parties for the sale and purchase of the iron-clad *Agamenticus* for $1,800,000. When this contract was entered into, the plaintiff claims that he was about to depart for Peru, and by advice of DOMINQUEZ left $500,000 in gold-bearing bonds of the joint issue of Peru and Chili, for safe keeping with defendant, taking, as he alleges, bonds of two persons, in the sum of $500,000 each, for their safe return. This contract also fell through, plaintiff alleging the failure to be the fault of the defendant, while defendant claims the fault to lie with the plaintiff. Relying on his version as to the party who had failed in the contract, the plaintiff demanded the return of his bonds. This was refused by defendant, who claimed not only that the whole $500,000 had been forfeited by the plaintiff through his failure to complete the purchase of the *Agamenticus*, but that he (defendant) had paid out for and advanced to plaintiff $142,000. The amount of forfeiture, even if he had made himself liable by failure, was, as he (plaintiff) understood it, only $100,000 instead $500,000. The defendant, however, consented to deliver to plaintiff $100,000 of the bonds, taking a receipt therefor in which plaintiff recognized the fact that the $500,000 was left on deposit as security, to be forfeited in case the contract was not fulfilled by him. Plaintiff then insisting that he had not failed in his contract, commenced a suit to recover the remainder of the bonds. Subsequently the defendant also commenced suit against plaintiff to to recover this $142,000, in which DOMINQUEZ, the Peruvian Consul, was made a party defendant. In this suit an order of arrest was issued on the ground that this money had been obtained by misrepresentation and fraud by plaintiff herein. On this order the defendant (now plaintiff) was held in custody about seventeen days, until the order was vacated on the ground that DOMINQUEZ, the co-defendant, being a Consul, was not subject to the jurisdiction of the State Courts. The same suit was subsequently commenced in the United States Courts, and the plaintiff again imprisoned for a period of about forty days. For the first imprisonment the plaintiff now brings his action for damages, alleging that the defendant procured the order of arrest knowing that DOMINQUEZ, the plaintiff's co-defendant, was a foreign Consul and could not, therefore, be held to arrest in a State Court. When the matters in dispute were previously before the Courts, although the Judges did not decide on the merits, yet it appeared on argument, and from the papers used on behalf of defendant, Capt. GRAHAM, that the plaintiff sought him out as one long known to him by reputation as a large owner of both sailing and steam vessels; that he (plaintiff) had come to this country to make purchases of monitors, the Spanish fleet having recently bombarded Callao and Valparaiso; that he induced defendant to have a number of monitors examined, and ascertained whether they could be purchased, and at what price; that the negotiations resulted in contracts for the purchase of the *Onondaga* and *Agamenticus*, which the plaintiff failed to fulfil; that plaintiff was liable not only on his written contract for the $500,000 forfeit, but also for the $142,000 loaned and advanced to plaintiff by defendant; that while negotiations for the sale of the *Agamenticus* were pending, and after these advances, an advertisement appeared in the columns of the TIMES, cautioning all persons against negotiating the bonds deposited with defendant, and that interest thereon had been stopped, upon which the defendant had made advances and loans, and which he claimed had been deposited as a forfeit in case of a failure by plaintiff to carry out his contract. A large portion of the testimony to be offered seems to be documentary, but there will necessarily be much oral testimony as to the understanding of the parties to the transactions. The case will occupy several days, and will doubtless elicit much testimony of interest. Plaintiff is represented by Messrs. DOOLITTLE and DAVIS and Ex-Judge FULLERTON, while Messrs. TORRENCE & PILKIN, A. J. VANDERPOOL and JOHN GRAHAM represent the interests of the defendant.

Trial of Minnie Davis for Burning Her Trunk to Recover $2,000 Insurance Money—A Defective Indictment.

The crowd which filled the benches at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, were deeply interested in the case of MINNIE DAVIS, indicted on a charge of arson in the first degree, in having, as is alleged, attempted to burn her trunk with a view of recovering $2,000 insurance money on it. The trial excited interest from the fact that the crime of arson in the first degree is punishable by death, and because the accused endeavored to hang herself in a police cell after her arrest. As she appeared in Court her toilette looked as if it had been neatly and somewhat fashionably made, and her face wore an expression of prettiness and piquancy. Her whole manner suggested good and lady-like breeding. A number of well-dressed young women were present at the trial, which was conducted before Judge BEDFORD. The first witness was Mr. GEORGE ADLER, Secretary of the Park Insurance Company, who testified that MINNIE DAVIS visited him in October last, with a request to have her trunk and wardrobe insured for $5,000. The policy was not effected on that occasion, but she said, at a subsequent conversation that she had engaged rooms at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and that she had changed her mind and did not care to insure her trunk and clothing for more than $2,000; a policy was then made out for that amount. Mrs. RACHEL HAGEDORN was the next witness. Her evidence was to the effect that her husband, who is a grocer, hired the house at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street; and that MINNIE DAVIS rented a parlor bedroom in it, which she occupied with a man whom she represented as her husband; this man was only with her semi-occasionally; on last Christmas Eve, about half past one P. M., witness heard an alarm of fire, and on proceeding to the bedroom of the accused, she saw flames surrounding her trunk. Witness went after a pail of water, and on her return MINNIE DAVIS, who was lying in bed at the time, said to her, "Oh, Mrs. HAGEDORN, I didn't intend to set your house on fire." The flames spread to some articles of dress and to the curtains. The trunk only contained an old calico skirt, a few stockings and a quantity of paper and rags. On the cross-examination of Mrs. HAGEDORN it was ascertained that the name of her husband was not correctly given. The indictment was quashed, and the prisoner remanded until the Grand Jury shall have had opportunity to take further action.

Brooklyn Aldermen—Pertinent Questions Concerning the Increase of the Fire and Police Forces.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman BERGEN in the chair. A communication was received from the Police Commissioners stating that the building occupied by them at present on the corner of Johnson and Washington streets, is entirely too small for their accommodation, and asking that the Board take measures to furnish them with additional room somewhere else. The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Buildings.

The Committee appointed three weeks ago to take the evidence in regard to the contested seat for the Twenty-second Ward, presented the evidence taken thus far, and obtained permission to sit for two weeks longer, in order to prepare an opinion upon the subject.

Alderman NOLAN presented a resolution directing the Controller to pay $1,000 out of the general fund to the Academy of Design as a gratuity from the City. There was no opposition offered, but the resolution was tabled, under the rule, until the next meeting of the Board.

The Committee, composed of RICHARDSON, CLANCY and DUNN, appointed at the last meeting to wait upon O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his compatriots and invite them to visit Brooklyn, reported that they had seen the gentlemen named, had been cordially received by them, and had received letters from them in reply to the invitation, which is given in another column.

The letter was placed on file, and the Committee empowered to again wait upon the gentlemen.

Alderman RICHARDSON presented three resolutions, all of which were passed: the first calling upon Fire-Marshal KEADY for information regarding the extent and location of every fire that occurred during the past year, and requesting him to state whether the loss in any case sustained was to be attributed to the delay of the firemen in reaching the scene of the disaster; the second, requesting the Fire Commissioners to state whether, in their opinion, the force under their command was sufficient to meet the wants of the City, and whether they experience any difficulty in getting good men to enter the force for the salaries now paid; the third was of a similar character, directed to the Police Commissioners, requesting them to state whether the present Police force is large enough to defend the City against the law-breakers, and whether there is any difficulty in getting good men for the salaries offered.

In explanation of the last resolution, Mr. RICHARDSON said that be offered it in view of the efforts now being made to advance, not only the number but the pay of the Police force, and added that, should the Commissioners state that the safety of the City called for either of the proposed changes, he would use his influence in their favor; if not, he thought it would then be the duty of the Board to protest against the change, as an attempt to saddle unnecessary expense upon the City.

The Board then adjourned.

A POSSIBLE MURDER.

Mysterious Case of Drowning—A Woman Alleged to Have Been Thrown Off a Pier by a Gang of Ruffians.

Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES that the remains of a young and unknown woman had been found in the water near Pier No. 37 East River, on Sunday afternoon. Further investigation leads to a suspicion that the deceased had been foully dealt with. The Seventh Ward Police were at a loss to discover the identity of the woman, and so removed the remains to the Morgue for identification. The publication of the woman's description, however, furnished a slight clue, which, carefully followed up, led to the arrest of the supposed murderer.

WM. WILSON, a sailor belonging on board the ship *Ukrane*, informed the Police yesterday morning, that on Saturday night he and some companions were drinking in a Fourth Ward dram-shop, and noticed a young woman named BELLA MINA, though better known in that locality as "Scotty," who left the place a few minutes before midnight. She was walking through Cherry-street ahead of WILSON's party, and being spoken to by a young man she disappeared in the direction of Pier No. 27. It was subsequently ascertained that the deceased woman was BELLA MINA, and several persons were found who stated that the woman had gone on the pier with a tall young man, and the Police also found DELOS SMITH, a hand on board the canal-boat *Andrew Sinnisky*, lying at the pier, who, on interrogation, admitted that he was the person who had taken BELLA on the pier.

He stated that he and two friends named ISAAC WARD, an engineer on board the elevator *Delphine*, and TOM WOOLLEY, a weigher on the feed-boats of JAMES CLARK, were on board the canal-boat on Saturday night, in company with a woman. They became very jolly, and SMITH went ashore to secure the company of some other female. He happened to meet the deceased; and using the name of the other woman induced her to accompany him to the pier. While on the wharf BELLA became suspicious, and refused to go on board. SMITH endeavored to reassure her by stepping on the canal-boat and raising the hatchway to call the decoy woman. As he did so SMITH heard a splash, and turning round found that the woman had fallen into the water. He immediately jumped in and endeavored to save her, but the current proved so strong that they were carried under the pier. The other men in the boat heard his alarm and threw him a rope. The water was so cold, however, that SMITH couldn't handle the rope, so gave it to the woman, who, however, sank and disappeared. SMITH caught another rope, and was drawn aboard. He could not tie it round his waist, and so slipped his arm through a loop. When the men found that the woman was drowned they became frightened and gave no alarm. WARD and WOOLLEY went away and SMITH went to sleep. They all state that they intended to tell the truth if ever the woman's body was recovered, but make no mention of it otherwise. It is not believed that there was any other woman on board the canal-boat, as SMITH cannot give her name or description.

Capt. WARLOW arrested SMITH, WARD and WOOLLEY, to await the result of Coroner KEENAN's investigation, and he also detained WILSON as a witness. The Police theory is that the woman was enticed on the pier by the men, and she finally decided to go back, probably frightened by the gang, who were undoubtedly intoxicated. She was then seized by the men, with the intention of dragging her on board the canal-boat. As they stepped on the gang-plank SMITH and the deceased fell overboard, and the others only succeeded in rescuing SMITH. Whether this will be proved or not remains to be seen.

The prisoner, SMITH, is a regular canal boatman, resides at Watkins, Schuyler County, N.Y., and expresses great sorrow at the unfortunate result of the spree. WARD and WOOLLEY appear to be respectable men; having been for some time employed about the docks. They all deny that the woman was thrown overboard, and the case is a complete mystery at present. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest today.

The deceased was formerly a resident of Buffalo, and had worked as cook on canal-boats in the Summer, and lived an abandoned life during the Winter. WILSON, the witness, was her lover, and wept bitterly when he saw the body of the unfortunate woman at the Station-house.

Attempted Murder at a Dance-House.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning WILLIAM BOLTE and HENRY BOLTE, of No. 76 Norfolk-street, and WM. SNYDER, of No. 98 East Houston-street, entered Lincoln Hall, at the corner of Allen and Houston-streets, where a ball of the Terpsichore Club was in progress. They were under the influence of liquor, and immediately became so disorderly that some of the members, after vainly expostulating with them, ejected them from the hall. They then went down stairs, and PHILIP BUHLE, son of the proprietor of the house, opened the door for them to go. WILLIAM BOLTE was the first to do so, but he immediately turned back attacking BUHLE with a large knife, and stabbing him in the right breast under the arm. The senior BUHLE stepping forward at this moment, BOLTE also made a thrust at him, but did not reach him, but during the mêlée BOLTE accidentally stabbed his companion, SNYDER, inflicting a slight hurt in his neck. The entire party were arrested at once and locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house. The wound of BUHLE is very serious, and he is considered to be in a precarious condition. BOLTE was held by Justice SCOTT at Essex Market Police Court to await the result of the injuries.

The Lookup Case—Will the Accused Ever be Tried?

Last November Justice DOWLING held an examination in the case of THOMAS LOOKUP, alias Evans, who was finally committed for trial on the charge of causing the death of the twin infants of MARY ANN O'NEILL, by medical malpractice, at his den in Chatham-street. On the 19th of December last a writ of habeas corpus was obtained by LOOKUP's counsel, and the District-Attorney agreed to accept bail for LOOKUP in the sum of $50,000, he having been already indicted by the Grand Jury. SARAH COLLINS, an employe of LOOKUP, and a manager of his Lying-in Asylum, at No. 191 Stanton-street, appeared before Recorder HACKETT with PETER B. WALSH, of No. 608 West Thirty-eighth-street, and another employe of Dr. LOOKUP, and the Recorder, at the request of District-Attorney GARVIN, accepted them as sureties for the accused. The man and woman had previously exhibited deeds of property, valued at $75,000, to the District-Attorney, which had been legally transferred to them by LOOKUP. This was deemed sufficient, as no cross-transfer would be legal in view of the existing bail bonds, and as the accused was a party to the bonds in the full sum demanded. LOOKUP accordingly secured his coveted liberty, no doubt hoping that his well-paid counsel would succeed in delaying trial indefinitely. In the meantime Miss O'NEILL remains virtually a prisoner in the House of Detention as a witness against him.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business of any special importance was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Jan. 23,) the only sale of any description being one made by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., by order of a receiver, consisting of the assets of J. HARBROOK, sold for $25. What these assets comprised was not stated by the auctioneer. Today, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer at auction a good business property, including a new four-story brick store, dwelling and three lots, located on the west side of the street, between Houston and Prince, and known as Nos. 266, 266½ and 268 respectively. Other sales are advertised to take place on each day during the week.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bond-st., 22.4x80	$15,000
Broadway and 2d-st., n. w. corner, 11.8x22.11x16	9,500
Broadway and Schenck-av., s. w. corner, 20x100	4,500
Degraw-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 200x100	10,000
Jay-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 20x50.9	3,500
McDonough-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x100	14,000
President and Henry sts., n. e. corner, 99.6x60x22x77.20	20,000
President-st., n. s., 174 ft. w. of Henry-st., 40x100	4,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	10,000
St. James-place and Van Buren-st., s. e. corner, 20x100	29,000
Sackett-st., w. s., 217 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 25x95	700
Talman-st., s. s., 141 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 16.7x48	1,975
Renion-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 105x105	12,000
Warren-st., n. s., lot No. 319, S. J. Gerritson's map, 25x100	3,500
South 3d-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 9th-st., 20x71.3	7,150
Bennett-av., w. s., 115 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 100x100	6,000
Bushwick, about 6 acres, adjoining A. Van Nostrand's, ½ share	1,666
Myrtle-av., s. s., 460 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 19.11x100	4,250
Railroad-av., e. s., 375 ft. n. of Union-av., 175x200	3,550
Ridgewood-av., lots Nos. 79 and 80	4,000
Throop-av., 75 ft. n. of River-st., 25x87	2,150
Washington-av., e. s., 107 ft. s. of Baltic-st., 29.8x73.11	3,500
Broadway, s. w. s., 29 ft. s. e. of McDonough-st., 35x70	
New Lots, continuation of Monroe-st., centre line, 254x337	4,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Courtlandt-av., e. s., lot No. 252 Melrose, 50x100	$5,500

Ossining.

Main-st., e. s. P. Waterbury's property, 4 7-100 acres	$22,500

Pelham.

Prospect Hill to Pelhamville road, e. s., J. A. Monsell's property, about 10 acres	$15,000

West Farms.

13 lots, map of Samuel Ryer's property	$2,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Pennsylvania-av. and Aster-st., s. w. corner, 50x100	$14,000
Rankin-st., w. s., adjoining J. Boylan's lot, 36x96	3,600
Belmont-av., e. s., 264 ft. s. from Waserly-place, 25x100	900
Halstead-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. from Wright-st., 25x100	1,200
Mount Prospect-av., e. s., 386 ft. s. from Bloomfield-av., 181.10x201	20,000
5th-av. and Cutler-st., s. w. corner, 15.8¼x8.3¼	
Broad-st., w. s., 31 ft. s. of Mrs. Gutchell's property, 32x78	35,000
Garside-st., e. s., 424 ft. s. of Bloomfield-av., 50x112	3,600
Garside-st., e. s., 503 ft. s. of Bloomfield-av., 63.4x112	
Broad-st., w. s., 20 ft. s. from Morris and Essex Railroad-av., 44.4x98.3	80,000

Jersey City.

Halliday and Maple sts., n. e. corner, 20x100	$6,000
Warren and Steuben sts., n. w. corner, 20.6x53	6,900
Prospect-st., w. s., lot No. 3, block No. 210, Bacot's map, 16.8x20	400

Hoboken.

Lot No. 7, block No. 33, Coster estate	$1,425

Union.

Blum-st., n. s., lot No. 8, block No. 5, Geuyer & Butts' map, 25x73	$1,000
Gurden-st., s. s., lot No. 793, block No. 30, Herring's map, 25x100	300

North Bergen.

2 acres adjoining the station of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey at English Neighborhood	$1,000

Greenville.

Plank-road lots Nos. 21 and 23	$7,000
Commercial-st., lots Nos. 22 and 24, block No. 2	
Commercial-st., lots Nos. 29 and 30, block No. 1	

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

South Washington-square, full size, 3-story and attic.
10th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brick, 25x60 ft., lot 100.
14th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story full-size house.
16th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story medium-sized b. s. house.
17th-st., near 5th-av., full-size brown-stone house.
18th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 25x52 ft.
19th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 25x50 ft.
22d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. s. house, full size.
23d-st., near 6th-av., extra-size 4-story brown-stone.
28th-st., near 6th-av., elegant 4-story medium-size b. s.
29th-st., near B'way, full-size brown-stone, 4 stories.
34th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 24x65 ft.
39th-st., near 5th-av., elegant medium-sized 4-story.
42d-st., e. of Broadway, desirable 4-story brown-stone.
45th-st., near 5th-av., medium-size 4-story brown-stone.
47th-st., near 5th-av., new and full size.
48th-st., near 5th-av., new 4-story house, 25x66 ft.
49th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story house, 22x60 ft., lot 100.
50th-st., near 5th-av., new 3-story house, 20x50x100, leasehold, modern improvements, possession, &c.
52d-st., near 5th-av., new and medium-sized b. stone.
53d-st., near Madison-av., elegant 4-story, medium size.
54th-st., near 5th-av., new and handsome houses.
56th-st., near 5th-av., new and very elegant.
57th-st., near Grand Circle, 4-story, brown s., 25x60 ft.
Lexington-av., near 34th-st., 4-story medium-sized b. s.
Madison-av., near 41st-st., modern dwelling, furnished.
Madison-av., near 43d and 53d sts., modern dwellings.
Park-av., near 38th-st., first-class full-sized house.
5th-av., near 45th-st., elegant medium brown stone.
For permits and further particulars apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY PROPERTY.

2 lots West 26th-st., $12,000, for tenement property.
1 lot, West 59th-st., $30,000, for house on west side.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

Plot on Howard-av., $12,000, for farm.
Plot on Gates-av., $25,000, for city house.
Plot on New-York-av., $54,000, for factory property.
House on Bergen-st.; also, 3 lots on Linden Boulevard, } $10,000, for city house.
House and 2 lots on 9th-st., 3 lots on 13th-st., } $23,000, for city house.
Ten acres, adjoining the city limits, $25,000, for property on the New-Jersey Central Railroad suitable for varnish works. Apply to
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON.
No. 91 Cedar-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 182 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.
CHAS. MACRAE.
No. 70 Cedar-st., corner of Nassau.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE CORNERS ON THE 5TH-AV., WITH REAR LOT OR ALLEYWAY OF FIFTEEN FEET, well adapted to business purposes, being substantially built, and can at small expense be converted into a first-class store; now rented for $9,000 per annum to a good tenant. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON Broadway, Bowery, West Broadway, Broome, Grand, Spring, Prince, Houston, Bleecker, Amity sts., among them will be found some valuable corners.
Also, property on Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens or South 5th-av., Sullivan and Thompson sts., and on all the principal avenues and streets.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD LOTS.—Also, lots on 5th and 8th avs. lots, opposite the Central Park; lots also on the avenues north and south of the Central Park; also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park; also, desirable lots, singly or in plots, for immediate improvement or for investment.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling on 12th-st., near 4th-av., with all conveniences and modern improvements, 25 by about 50 ft., and 2-story extension, 20x15; lot 25 by 106; to be seen by permits only, by applying to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

I AM ABOUT ISSUING MY SPRING list of City houses for sale and to let; property placed in my hands will receive prompt attention; no charge unless a purchaser or tenant is furnished through my agency.
ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., ABOUT 150 FEET east of Madison-av., south side, a beautiful first-class four-story brown-stone half basement house, built by Robbins, of a most unique and desirable arrangement. Price with furniture, $55,000. Possession May 1.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, with stable attached, on 54th-st., near 5th-av.; early possession; price $65,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND TWO HOUSES which are very desirably situated on the north-west corner of 2d-av. and 25th-st.; terms easy. Apply to J. F. MURRAY, No. 245 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses, north side of 57th-st., about 100 feet east of 11th-av. Apply at the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON 53D-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., running through to 52d-st., with STABLE PRIVILEGE. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 42 West 51st-st.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND LOTS ON 5th, Madison avs. and on the principal streets for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with furniture. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a fine large residence on the front terrace; three minutes' walk of the ferry. House contains eight bed-rooms, besides drawing-room, parlor, dining-rooms, three-quarters of an acre of ground attached, with valuable water-front; stable and good well of water on the place. Price, $21,000. Terms easy. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.—SEVERAL COMMODIOUS and substantially erected new buildings, for sale cheap, on favorable terms; location near railroad depot, on streets improved, graded, flagged and sewered; trains to and from New-York every hour; commutation less than stage fare uptown.
DAVID CROWELL,
Wood-works, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWO splendid farms, one containing 130 acres, and the other 150 acres, adjoining each other. The land is of the best quality, situated 2¼ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Tarrytown, and 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad Depot at Unionville. Very desirable for milk or dairy farms. Will be sold or leased separately, or together. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—In Westchester County, one mile from Kensico depot, or two miles and a half from Tarrytown; house, barn and out-buildings. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWNE, No. 1,280 Broadway.

$5.500.—ORANGE, N. J., CLINTON-st., near Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE AND DRY-GOODS TRADE.

TO LEASE,
The five-story white marble buildings, corner Grand and Crosby sts.; size, 50x80.
Will be let separately or together.
Apply to
S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
No. 182 Grand-st.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East River, and rear street, adjoining Hamilton Ferry; would be let for $2,400, or sold together for $26,000. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS property in this City—the new first-class five-story iron-front store, 25x75, No. 147 Spring-st., just west of Broadway, on a lease of three years; $4,500 and Croton tax, per year.
R. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER of Murray-st., over the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the entire second floor to lease by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

A family about to sail for the West Indies and return about the 1st of June proximo, propose
TO LET for two years and eleven months, from 15th of June next, a first-class high-stoop four-story stone-front dwelling in WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. This house is fully and elegantly furnished, and has many costly pictures and other works of art, collected and brought from remote countries, all of which will be left in the house, and no part of the furniture removed or set aside, save a few cabinets and silver and linen; large dining-room, billiard-room, steam-heating apparatus, very perfect; a room in the attic, and a wine-room in the sub-cellar will be reserved. To a private family only. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE
ON 35TH-ST.,
NEAR 5TH-AV.

To let for one year and three months, from the 1st of February next, a high-stoop, full size, four-story dwelling, on 35th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET
ON 34TH-ST.,

between 5th and 6th avs.; four stories, high stoop, brown stone; 25 feet wide by 65 feet deep, and extension lot 100 feet; elegantly and expensively furnished. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET, FOR TWO OR THREE years, four-story brown-stone house, No. 61 West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; thoroughly furnished. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 2.

TO LET—THE MEDIUM-SIZED, THREE-story high-stoop brick-house, No. 75 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Possession 1st February.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A 5TH-AV. house, not less than 27 feet front; also, one from 19 to 21 feet front.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON NASSAU, PINE, AND LIBERTY STS.—Also, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, six-sixteenths in ships of the "Black Ball" line, and land in Monroe County, Penn.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the estate of A. J. Cipriaut, deceased, the following valuable property, viz.:

NO. 73 NASSAU-ST.—West side, adjoining the north-westerly corner of John-st., four-story brick store; lot about 26 feet 3 inches by 72 feet 6 inches.

NO. 11 PINE-ST.—South side, between Broadway and Nassau-st., five-story and basement marble-front building; lot about 23 feet 9 inches by 73 feet 9 inches.

NO. 43 LIBERTY-ST.—North side, about 100 feet east of Nassau-st., four-story brick store; lot about 27 by 73 feet.

$2,890.—Scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, certificates of 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Also, the said A. J. Cipriaut's interest in the following shipping of the "Black Ball" line:

Two-sixteenths in ship *Great Western*; 1-16 in ship *James Foster, Jr.*; 1-16 in ship *Harvest Queen*; 2-16 in ship *Neptune*.

Also, 404 acres, 111 perches of land in Barret (formerly Price) Township, Monroe County, Penn.

JOHN A. DIX,
HENRY DE B. ROUTH,
Executors of A. J. Cipriaut, deceased.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY;

"GRAND BOULEVARD" LOTS.

GRAND BOULEVARD—Eight lots, between 123d and 124th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Three lots, adjoining above, in the rear.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—Three lots, adjoining above, in the rear.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Twelve lots, north side, 200 feet east of Grand Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—Twelve lots, south side, 200 feet east of Grand Boulevard.

Terms accommodating. The 123d-st. lots overlook Morningside Park. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property on 6th-av., and West 14th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of John Mansfield, deceased:

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the easterly side of 6th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st., and known as No. 80.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The four-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as new No. 118.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A—SUPREME COURT SALE OF valuable brown-stone houses, Nos. 677 and 679 Lexington-av., north-east corner of 56th-st., and No. 139 East 56th-st. By ROBERTS & McGUIRE, auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, Zimri W. Butcher, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 17 Nassau-st. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY, INCLUDING engine, boiler, shafting, saws, planer, and all the machinery for bending wood into shafts, poles, rims, bows, &c. &c., which is the very best in the United States; stock on hand and lease of building. Apply to J. DICKINSON, No. 7 Commercial-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—FISH, PROVISION AND produce business; is well established, having been successfully carried on for twelve years in the same store, which is located in one of the most active business quarters on the west side. Address, with reference, S. R., Box No 132 *Times* Office.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR SALE—First-class, twenty minutes from Liberty-st.; machinery and buildings new, at a great bargain. Terms liberal. RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EAST CHESTER TAXES.

The Receiver of Taxes for the town of East Chester will be at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on WEDNESDAYS, 18th and 25th January, 1871, from 6 to 8 P. M., to receive the taxes for the above town.

CAUTION.—Parties paying to other than the undersigned do so at their own risk.

WILLET SEAMAN, Receiver of Taxes
for the town of East Chester.

Dated Jan. 16, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED.

20,000 yards Hamburg edgings, insertions, and guipure bands, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 733 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway,

Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to B. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. C. TODD, MANUFACTURER OF WOOL TWINE, JUTE ROPE, BAGGING, &c.—For sale in large or small quantities, at the lowest market price. Samples may be seen and orders taken at the office of TODD & RAFFERTY, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York; or, at the factory, at Paterson, N. J.
J. C. TODD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and making salads and dressings thoroughly; has reference from her last place, where she lived over three years; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a respectable young woman; will take chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and laundress; excellent seamstress and thorough waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads, &c.; country or City; best City reference. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good seamstress and experienced nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Welsh woman, a situation as laundress or cook; fully competent for either situation; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, a situation in a small private family; best references. Apply at 138 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewer, or to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 183 East 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, to do chamber-work and fine washing; is also experienced in the care of children; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 428 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress, by the day or month; can cut and fit; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and has one of her own; can give good City reference. Call at No. 515 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 67 3d-av., corner 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SEWING by the day or week; is a good dress-maker, and first-class trimmer; terms reasonable. Call at No. 414 East 15th-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing in a private family, and is a first-rate baker; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 515 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a respectable colored girl. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 119 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as waitress in a first-class private family; has best City reference. Call at 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a few days' work in a private family; is a good cleaner, or would clean store or gentlemen's office; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

**FIRST-CLASS HELP, WELL RECOMmended, such as waiters, cooks, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., may always be found at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN man, as useful man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, farming, gardening, &c.; is strictly temperate, willing, and not afraid of work; will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable first-class man who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom; can milk; is willing and obliging; has best City references. Call or address H. Y., No. 124 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address H. H., harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER MAN, very well recommended as to honesty, neatness, sobriety and efficiency, a situation in a family speaking French, speaking himself very little English; wages moderate. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT IRISHman, a permanent situation as waiter in a small private family; can clean silver well and has good reference. Address WAITER, No. 59 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as bar-tender; understands the business; with good reference. Address M. MARSH, No. 305 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman, as waiter, or anything where he can make himself generally useful. Call at corner Bleecker and Sullivan-sts., at Mr. Robinson's.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter; is thoroughly competent, and has most unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man who can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address No. 14 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a thorough, practical and experienced man in all branches of the business; has had the laying out and making of several gentlemen's places; can give the best of reference. Call on or address J. K., at seed-store No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a very respectable single man; best City references as to honesty, industry and sobriety. Call or address No. 50 East 23th-st., stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by an experienced, steady man; a first-class groom and City driver, with best of City references. Call or address H. D., private stable, 8 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family, by a single young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference. Address T. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD VARNISH-MAKER; good wages and steady work to one who understands his business. Inquire in paint-store, No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—SOLICITORS BY AN OLD-ESTablished Life Insurance Company; gentlemen who have energy, and are not afraid to work, will be liberally paid. Address Post-office Box No. 871.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN OR AMERIcan girl as nurse, and to assist with plain sewing. Apply, with references, at No. 261 West 11th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. JOHN DIXON, having retired from the firm of TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON, the remaining members, with Messrs. SAMUEL S. POMROY, JOHN GRIFFIN and ROBERT DIXON, will continue the business under the name of TOBIN, DAVISSON & CO.
TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HENRY W. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business will be attended to by the undersigned, who will continue business at No. 9 South-st.
HENRY W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of BUCKWELL & SPRING, commission merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John B. Spring retiring from the firm.
JOHN BUCKWELL,
JOHN B. SPRING.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SOLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th January, 1871.
GEO. F BETTS, Clerk
ja24-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MATTHEW R. DEY and CHARLES T. LAIRD, of the township of South Amboy, and JOHN W. DEY, of the township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, and heretofore transacting business at South Amboy aforesaid, under the firm name of Dey, Laird & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ja10-law3wTu* No. 783 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

INSURANCE.

DECLARATION.

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, we, the undersigned corporators, do hereby declare that we intend to form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of insurance, by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kind of buildings, and upon household furniture, vessels, boats, cargoes, freights, goods, merchandise and other property against loss or damage by fire; also upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss and damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, and located in the City of New-York.

Dated Dec. 8, 1870, at New-York.

David Jones, Henry Clausen, E. Beadleston, Frederick Schaefer, Thomas B. Tweddle, Anton Hupfel, John Kress, Peter Amerman, John H. Ballantine, James L. Phipps, John Schneider, Michael Kuntz, Charles Bischoff, Adolph Schalk, Thomas T. Read, James Flanagan, James M. Lewis.

United States Internal Revenue stamp, (5 cent,) canceled; time, Dec. 8, 1870.

d20-law6wTu

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 25
Europa	Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 1
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Acadia	Wed., Feb. 22
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Iowa	Wed., Mar. 8
Columbia	Sat., Mar. 4	Ismailia	Wed., Mar. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25	Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26	Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1	Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2	Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8	Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH...Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

FRANCE, GRACE, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT, SATURDAY, Jan. 28.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAU, SATURDAY, Feb. —.

NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 4. RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO CITY.

The United States Mail Steam-ship, TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on her regular day.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips...............Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips...............Monday, Feb. 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau) Jan. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Feb. 2
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Feb. 9

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)

CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.

THIS BANK Is now open for business at NO. 22 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 634 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 156 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av.

WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., HAS FOR SALE

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS,

Of Eastern and Western Companies, Pay 7 to 10 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Also,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 6 years, 7 per cent. interest, payable in New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,

SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,

TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

DITTO DUE IN 1874-75, FOR SALE.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

MONEY TO LOAN

On desirable New-York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE office of this Company, Jan. 9, 1871, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

LEVI APGAR,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
JAY L. ADAMS,
PETER B. ANDERSON,
EB'N'R BEADLESTON,
ALEX. BONNELL,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,
ABIJAH CURTIS,
CHAS. DENISON,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,
JAMES FLANAGAN,
DANIEL FOSTER,
ALLAN HAY,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,
ZACHARIAH JAQUES,
T. C. KIMBALL,
D. B. MOSES,
NICH. C. MILLER,
WM. W. OWENS,
JOHN F. PUPKE,
EDGAR PINCHOT,
FRANCIS A. RAY,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
CHAS. B. RICHARD,
CHAS. SPEAR,
GEO. W. SAVAGE,
E. T. TEFFT,
JOHN C. TUCKER,
STEPHEN VIELE,
JAS. WALLACE,
R. CORNELL WHITE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held Jan. 11, 1871, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice-President. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 12 o'clock M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive. By order.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY for Directors of this bank, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

EDWARD HAIGHT, CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WM. M. GAWTRY, BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND,
GUSTAV REYNAUD, FRANCIS LELAND,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT,
REUBEN MANLEY, JAMES EMOTT,
GEORGE ELLIS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 17th inst, Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT having, on account of ill-health, declined a re-election, GEORGE ELLIS was elected President, and EDWARD HAIGHT Vice-President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 13, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871.

C. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

GOLD MINING STOCK FOR SALE.—Five hundred shares of stock of the Orinoco Exploring and Mining Company. M. K. Jesup and D. Willis James are large stockholders in the above Company, and are the resident directors in this City. Inquire at No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 16.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$150,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1871	222,571 88
Unpaid Losses, Jan. 1, '71	3,350 00

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL

Dividend of Five Per Cent.,

free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

LA MANCHE MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the La Manche Mining Company of Newfoundland will be held at No. 24 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.

THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on that day, by JNO. J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO AND COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, next, at the office of the Company.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed Jan. 24, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 6 at 10 A. M. THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN sums to suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City property. Large mortgages cashed.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—$50,000 OF ATLANTIC AND ST. Lawrence Railroad Company Bonds. Apply to C. A. MINTON, Stock Exchange.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Bank will be open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,284,245 65.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that a dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after the 16th inst.

All Interest not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest as a deposit. By order.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits will be received up to and including the 20th, drawing interest from Jan. 1.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 76 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. 16, 1871.

Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 31 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45. Surplus, $162,517 04.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 18th-st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location, 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. Z., Box 138.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM FOR gentleman and wife—or gentlemen—with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st. near 5th-av.; references required.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS in private family; comforts of home offered; private table if desired; references. No. 278 4th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, second floor, front room, nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; location desirable; references required.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board at $7 per week at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Executor of JOHN ALSTYNE, deceased.

50	shares National Park Bank, $100 each.
350	shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
120	shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
500	shares Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank, $25 each.
50	shares National Bank of North America, $100 each.
200	shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
50	shares New-York County National Bank, $100 each.
100	shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
40	shares Oriental Bank, $25 each.
200	shares Union National Bank, $50 each.
136	shares City National Bank, $100 each.
700	shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each.
75	shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.
40	shares Manhattan Oil Company, $100 each.
350	shares New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, $100 each.
1,000	shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
100	shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each.
100	shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
100	shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Preferred Stock, $100 each.
40	shares Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, $100 each.
80	shares New-York Museum Association, $100 each.
150	shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, $100 each.
$50,000	Manhattan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Certificates, $1,000 each.
$1,000	Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond.
$5,000	Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, $1,000 each.
$5,000	Metropolitan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000	Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey Bond.
$25,000	New-Jersey Steam-boat Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000	Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

140 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
296 cases fresh Oporto Oranges.
280 boxes fresh Malta Oranges.
100 kegs French Plums.
400 boxes Malaga Raisins.
150 barrels Almeria Grapes.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARriages, &c., being the establishment of a private gentleman. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the private stable No. 122 West 46th-st., near 6th-av., 3 horses, a coupe, dog-cart, light wagon, two-seated sleigh, 2 sets double harness, 1 set single harness, fox robe, buffalo robe, blankets, sheets, livery, whips, &c. Sale peremptory.

DIVIDENDS.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 346 Broadway.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 19th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February, 1871.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 14th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened Feb. 11.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, free from all taxes, payable on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (OF MISSOURI,) ST. LOUIS, January, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE 1ST OF February, from bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL CO., FOOT OF WEST 24TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at their office on and after Feb. 8. CORNELIUS DOYLE, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st of February next.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The fifteenth Annual Ball in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Tickets, $5 each, can be had ONLY from the following

MANAGERS:

Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall,
Mrs. Averell,
Mrs. Abecasis,
Mrs. Wm. H. Appleton,
Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton,
Mrs. Loring Andrews,
Mrs. J. Lloyd Abbot,
Mrs. Barreda,
Mrs. Barlow,
Mrs. James Brooks,
Mrs. Ashbel H. Barney,
Mrs. Lewis B. Brown,
Mrs. Edmund Benedict,
Mrs. John Bryan,
Mrs. John Bleecker,
Mrs. John Bloodgood,
Mrs. Chas. H. Berryman,
Mrs. Buell,
Mrs. Wm. R. Bridge,
Mrs. C. C. Baldwin,
Mrs. Bierstadt,
Mrs. George F. Betts,
Mrs. J. F. Butterworth,
Mrs. Chickering,
Mrs. Edward Clark,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. Wm. Chamberlain,
Mrs. R. S. Hone,
Mrs. Henry Hills,
Mrs. F. E. Howe,
Mrs. Goold Hoyt,
Mrs. Richard Hoffman,
Mrs. Meredith Howland,
Miss Rachel Hunter,
Mrs. Charles H. Isham,
Mrs. Adrian Iselin,
Mrs. Louis C. Jones,
Mrs. Lawrence Jerome,
Mrs. J. D. Jones,
Mrs. Jandon,
Mrs. John T. Johnston,
Mrs. Benjamin Knower,
Mrs. Edward Kemeys,
Mrs. James P. Kernochan,
Mrs. N. C. Kinney,
Mrs. Chas. P. Kirkland, Jr.,
Mrs. J. Bowers Lee,
Mrs. Charles A. Lambard,
Mrs. Edwin Ludlow,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,
Mrs. David Lamb,
Mrs. F. C. Lawrence,
Mrs. Edward L. Lynch,
Mrs. William Mackay,
Mrs. E. Raymond,
Mrs. Bernard Rhinelander,
Mrs. John Riley,
Mrs. James H. Robb,
Mrs. W. G. Ray,
Mrs. M. F. Reading,
Mrs. Russell Stebbins,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Barritt Shephard,
Mrs. E. W. Stoughton,
Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan,
Mrs. W. H. Shelton,
Mrs. Geo. R. Schieffelin,
Mrs. Paran Stevens,
Mrs. A. T. Stewart,
Mrs. Francis Skiddy,
Mrs. Clarence A. Seward,
Mrs. H. A. Smythe,
Mrs. Fred. Stevens,
Mrs. E. S. Sanford,
Mrs. Fred. Suydam,
Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. Russell Sage,
Mrs. Joseph F. Stone,
Mrs. Richard A. Schnabel,
Mrs. F. Sturges,
Mrs. Douglas Taylor,
Mr. Joseph Alsop,
Mr. L. Seymour Ashley,
Mr. E. H. Anderson,
Mr. James B. Andrews,
Mr. Charles C. Allen,
Mr. Nathan Appleton,
Mr. J. Roosevelt Bailey,
Mr. Fred. Bronson,
Mr. Lansdale Boardman,
Gen. F. C. Barlow,
Dr. H. B. Bulkley,
Mr. C. F. Blake,
Mr. James Bleecker,
Mr. Horace Barry,
Mr. Eugene Bogert,
Mr. Clark Bell,
Mr. Francis G. Brown,
Mr. C. F. Blake,
Mr. Geo. H. Bend,
Mr. Israel Corse,
Mr. Samuel Chase Coale,
Mr. W. H. Colhoun,
Mr. W. F. Corne,
Mr. Henry Clews,
Mr. Le G. B. Cannon,
Mr. E. Frith,
Mr. Chas. G. Francklyn,
Mr. Mortimer Fowler,
Mr. J. P. Girand Foster,
Mr. T. St. Clair Grant,
Mr. William Gebhard,
Dr. Albert Gallatin,
Mr. J. C. Gray,
Mr. Fred. Goodridge,
Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther,
Mr. Sheppard Gandy,
Mr. J. G. Grafton,
Mr. Geo. Griswold Gray,
Mr. Martin E. Greene,
Mr. G. G. Howland,
Mr. William Hoyt,
Mr. Francis J. W. Hurst,
Commodore Harmony,
Mr. George Hoffman,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,
Mr. William Hollins,
Mr. Wilson G. Hunt,
Dr. J. J. Hull,
Hon. John T. Hoffman,
Mr. Frederick R. Halsey,
Mr. Ward McAllister,
Mr. G. Natorp,
Mr. Walton Oakley,
Mr. Dev'eux Pennington,
Mr. J. Fred. Pierson,
Hon. Clarkson Potter,
Mr. John Pyne,
Mr. Archibald Pell,
Mr. Arthur Peabody,
Gen. Alfred Pleasonton,
Mr. Victor Place,
Mr. George Rob,
Mr. Chandler Robbins,
Mr. William B. Rogers,
Mr. Livingston Rogers,
Dr. J. B. Reynolds,
Mr. M. O. Roberts,
Mr. Phoenix Remsen,
Mr. Ed. Renwick, Jr.,
Col. Reed,
Mr. E. Delafield Smith,
Mr. Jesse Seligman,
Mr. Ed. Sandford, Jr.,
Mrs. Wm. T. Coleman,
Mrs. David Crawford,
Mrs. Robt. L. Cutting,
Mrs. Smith Clift,
Mrs. Carnochan,
Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois,
Mrs. R. O. Doremus,
Mrs. W. P. Dinsmore,
Mrs. Wm. M. Evarts,
Mrs. A. R. Eno,
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Dr. George T. Elliot,
Mr. Pierrepont Edwards,
Mr. Henry Fitzhugh,
Mr. Louis Fitzgerald,
Mr. Dudley Field,
Mr. Richard Irvin, Jr.,
Dr. E. Lee Jones,
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Mr. C. H. Jacquelin,
Dr. Woolsey Johnson,
Mr. H. Le Roy Jones,
Mr. D. Kingsland,
Hon. C. P. Kirkland,
Mr. Emile Kingsland
Mr. Luther Kountze,
Gen. Kiddoo,
Mr. Woodbury Langdon,
Mr. Arthur Leary,
Mr. Charles Livermore,
Dr. T. M. Markoe,
Mr. A. P. Montant,
Mr. Henry Morgan,
Mr. Joseph P. Mason,
Mr. Geo. W. McCullum,
Gen. McDowell,
Mr. Theodore Moss,
Mr. W. H. McVicker,
Mr. Manton Marble,
Mr. Ridgeway Moore,
Mr. Winfield Scott,
Mr. W. H. Shelton,
Mr. Rudolph Schack,
Mr. C. B. Stoughton,
Hon. Augustus Schell,
Mr. Isaac Sherman,
Dr. Marion Sims,
Mr. Samuel G. Thompson,
Mr. W. P. Talboys,
Mr. G. Toron,
Mr. T. Van Rensselaer,
Mr. E. Von Gorrissen,
Mr. Jules Vatable,
Hon. John E. Ward,
Dr. Lockwood Woodruff,
Mr. Theodorus Woolsey,
Col. Wagstaff,
Dr. Gustavus Winston,
Mr. C. Du Bois Wagstaff,
Dr. J. P. P. White,
Mr. Wm. S. Wilson, Jr.,
Mr. Henry Walter Webb,
Capt. Woolsey,
Dr. R. F. Wier,
Mr. Mahlon Sands.

DION BOUCICAULT SAID—"I HAD you, Miss KEENE, in my mind constantly while writing this drama of 'Hunted Down.'"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
FIFTH GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
for the
BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR,
THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1871.
GRAND ORCHESTRA
of
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
under the direction of
ANTONIO L. MORA.

Tickets and boxes for sale at A. d'Ouville's, No. 717 Broadway; Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Cercle de l'Harmonie, No. 38 Clinton-place; of all the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels of the City.

AGNES BOUCICAULT SAID—"WHEN Dion finished reading me his play of 'Hunted Down,' he inquired, 'Who's the woman for Mary Leigh?' I replied, 'LAURA KEENE.'"

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

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FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A. SLEIGHS—BELLS—LARGE STOCK of sleighs and bells, greatly reduced in price. Double, single and shifting-seat sleighs, by best makers. HAM'S, Corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.

RICHELIEU MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as RAPHAEL in
MARBLE HEART.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

"SARATOGA!" SIXTH WEEK of this brilliant local comedy.

"SARATOGA!" EVERY NIGHT at 8, and Matinee every Saturday.

"SARATOGA!" "Is ten times more popular than any local piece ever done here."—*Herald.*

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"SARATOGA!" Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance. In rehearsal, BOUCICAULT'S last powerful play.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,
OF GEO. L. FOX'S
POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
LAST MATINEES.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, AT 2.
IN REHEARSAL,
RICHELIEU.
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1871,
AT THE FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE,
(Generously tendered by Messrs. Wheatleigh & Snyder,)

Will be presented Bulwer Lytton's romantic drama of THE LADY OF LYONS, with the following excellent distribution of characters, which the Holland Testimonial Committee are enabled to present through the co-operative assistance of the several theatrical managers and all the artists announced.

EXTRAORDINARY AND MEMORABLE CAST:

Mr. CHARLES FECHTER....as...Claude Melnotte
Mr. MARK SMITH..........as.........Col. Damas
Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL.......as..........Beauseant
Mr. OWEN MARLOWE........as.............Glavis
Mr. E. B. HOLMES..........as...M. Deschapelles
Mr. MILNES LEVICK........as...........Gaspard
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ..as............Pauline
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.........as...Mme. Deschapelles
Mrs. L. R. SEYMOUR......as.......Widow Melnotte
Miss HAYDEN...............as................Janet

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

General admission	$1 00
Orchestra	2 00
Front balcony boxes	15 00
Rear boxes	12 00
Proscenium boxes	25 00
Dress-circle seats, reserved	1 50

HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

Managers of out-of-town theatres, who have given performances for the benefit of the HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL, are respectfully requested to make returns to Mr. THEODORE MOSS, OF WALLACK'S THEATRE, New-York, who is authorized to receive all moneys.

STEINWAY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
AND SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

The public is respectfully informed that TWO GRAND CONCERTS will be given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS on his return from the East.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
FIRST CONCERT.
BENEFIT OF Miss ANNA MEHLIG.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
SECOND AND LAST CONCERT,

the following eminent artists will appear:

THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR PIANISTS,
Miss ANNA MEHLIG,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,

together with

THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.

ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday, Jan. 23, at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

DR. HAYES,

COMPANION OF DR. KANE,
WILL LECTURE AT CHELSEA CHURCH,
WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, ON
"ARCTIC ADVENTURE." ADMISSION, 50 CTS.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE SAID—"'Hunted Down' is the best play produced this season, and decidedly one of the best Boucicault ever wrote; for, while it is as intensely exciting as any of his sensation plays, it is as brilliant as his earliest comedy."

THE BOSTON POST SAID—"SELWYN gave us last night the gem of the season. 'Hunted Down' will live as long as the drama exists."

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (cor. 4th-av.)

PIANO.—TO LET, AN ELEGANT CHICKERing's grand piano. Inquire at No. 309 West 14th-st., or of J. R. LA TOURRETTE, No. 380 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 37TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars—Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Leroy's drug-store, No. 21 East 16th-st., and G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 809, 5TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; nine teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and G. HAMILTON, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL WILL reopen on MONDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., instead of 8 West 28th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THIS TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 24,
PLANCHE'S COMEDETTE
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and Boucicault's
USED UP.

CHARACTERS BY Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss FOWLER, Miss ROWE, Miss HAYDEN, Miss McCORMACK, Miss BLAISDELL.

TO-MORROW, THIRD TIME THIS SEASON, ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA OURS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26—OURS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 28—OURS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—First time this season, Coleman's great comedy THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, Lord Lytton's play, MONEY.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE, JAN. 28,
AT 1½ P. M.,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
IN
ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA,
OURS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR..................PROPRIETOR

LAST APPEAL IN NEW-YORK IN FAVOR OF THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL, tendered by the proprietor of the Grand Opera-house, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 1 o'clock.

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

FIRST AND SECOND ACTS LES BRIGANDS.

FIORELLO...............CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO..................ELISE PERSINI

THIRD ACT LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE............LEA SILLY

In addition to the above excellent programme, several distinguished artists have generously volunteered, particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

The Gorgeous Spectacular Play of THE BLACK CROOK, With entire NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS, and THE LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LINA EDWIN...............Proprietor and Lessee

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
Limited engagement of
LAURA KEENE,

Who will have the honor of once more appearing before a New-York public in

DION BOUCICAULT'S
BEST PLAY,
HUNTED DOWN;
OR,
THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

Each artist carefully selected for their fitness for the roles assigned.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK OF
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY—THE SPIRIT AVENGER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

FAREWELL CINDERELLA MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½.
THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE
OF
REAL BEDOUIN
ARABS,
original and wonderfully endowed
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT.
FEATS OF
MUSCULAR ENDURANCE.
Unparalleled acts of daring HORSEMANSHIP.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC WONDERS.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 561 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

200 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000.

ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are Diamonds, Watches, and several $100 Greenbacks, Chains, Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 561 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan 28, 1871,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
tendered to
PROF. RISLEY
by the managers and artists of this City.
An immense bill will be presented.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON.—STADT THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, Marianne. Veneta as Marianne. TO-MORROW, Seebach as Mathilde. THURSDAY, Tauschung auf Tauschung.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON SAID—"Miss KEENE, write to Boucicault for a play I saw in England, called 'Hunted Down.' You are the woman in this country who can play Mary Leigh."

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.

Lecture by Mrs. S. H. DE KROYFT, Whose strange mutation of fortune it was to become, within the brief space of one month, a bride, a widow and blind. Subject:—*The Soul of Eve.* WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1871, at 8 P. M. Tickets may be procured at the principal book and music stores and at the Hall. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMOS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Classes for beginners constantly forming.

Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 17th day of February next, for building the slope wall of the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct, under an appropriation by Congress therefor, of $30,000. Plans and specifications, forms of proposal, and all necessary information can be had, after the 23d inst., from Theo. B. Samo, Esq., engineer at the office of the aqueduct, No. 2,425 K-st., or from the undersigned at the Light-house Board, Treasury Department. Bids will not be considered unless they are attached to, and comply with the requirements of the printed specifications. Each bidder, before presenting his bid, must deposit with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, to the credit of the Washington Aqueduct, the sum of $500, getting receipts therefor, as a guaranty that he will enter into a contract, if awarded to him, in accordance with his bid; and the contractor must deposit $500 additional on the award of the contract, as a guaranty that he will enter into and carry on the work. The money so deposited will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders after the award of the contract, and to the contractor when his first payment is due; but failure to sign the contract when awarded, or within ten days thereafter, or to enter into and carry on the work according to the specifications and to the amount of the first payment shall forfeit the moneys so paid to the United States as liquidated damages. Payments will not be made in less sums than $2,500. Twenty per cent. will be reserved from the first payment and ten per cent. from each subsequent payment till the full completion of the contract. The United States will not be bound to accept the lowest nor any bid.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Building Slope Wall" and addressed to Major GEORGE H. ELLIOTT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct; Light-house Board, Treasury Department, D. C.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 294 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1870.

CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix,
JOHN COOPER, JOHN A. COOPER, } Executors.

au9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1870.

ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.

jy26-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1870.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.

s27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 22d day of September, 1870.

FELIX E. O'ROURKE, GEORGE FORD, } Executors.

s27-law6mTu*

A GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY.

Eighteenth Birthday of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Meeting at Association Hall—The Progress of the Good Work—Addresses by Bishop Simpson, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Tyng, Mr. Borden and Others.

The Young Men's Christian Association celebrated its eighteenth anniversary with appropriate exercises last evening in Association Hall, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. The audience was reasonably large considering the storm. The President of the Association, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., occupied the chair. The exercises were opened with a hymn sung by the audience, after which Dr. DARLING read the Forty-second Psalm, and then the venerable Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., Ex-Chancellor of the University, led in prayer. There were present on the platform Ex-Chancellor Ferris, Bishop Simpson, Cyrus Field, William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, Daniel James, of Liverpool, J. V. Farrell, of Chicago, Sidney E. Morse, W. W. Wakeman, James A. Faithful, R. R. McBirney, James S. Bussing, and others.

The President of the Association then made a few introductory remarks. A year ago, he said, they had met in the same place to celebrate the opening of their present building, and on reviewing its facilities, they found them none too abundant for the great work which lay before them. On this, their first anniversary since the opening, and the eighteenth of the Assolation, they could look back with satisfaction, and entertain high hopes of the future. Their income had been sufficient to pay the current expenses and the cost of the furniture. The debt of thirty thousand dollars on the building had been provided for in the form of a sinking fund, and in due time would doubtless be liquidated. He reviewed then the work of the Association. All its accommodations, including gymnasium, baths, reading-room, classes of instruction and singing lessons, had been patronized to their utmost. They had organized branch associations at different points throughout the City, which had proved of great and substantial aid. The past year was one to a great extent of experiment, but the experiment had proved a most successful one, and from every point come inquiries as to the workings of the Association, with a view to building up similar institutions of religious, moral and manly culture in other places throughout the land. God had designed that man should develope his body as well as his mind, and the great aim of the Association was to assist in this development, so that the young men of the land might become more sincere, higher-toned, more moral, useful, reliable, good members of society and citizens, and above all, earnest and practical Christians, carrying the love and purity of Christ into their daily lives. The President then introduced Bishop SIMPSON, who said he had observed that the storm had not only changed the atmosphere without, but also the arrangements within, so that the Scripture prophecy had been realized, and the last had become first; but whether first, last, or intermediate, he rejoiced in the work. He rejoiced in the presence of those who were there developing their highest attributes. Men, he said, do better by association. An army drills better for the presence of a multitude. For this reason he thought it was that the Savior instituted the Church. Moreover, an association has more influence by having a public abiding place. It attracts attention and impresses the minds of the public. It is well, too, that this work is being done by young men. Beginning so early, it is natural to assume that it will grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength until it becomes interwoven with and a permanent part of their nature. The line between young men and old men is sometimes difficult to be drawn. When he was young, he thought when he should arrive at thirty he would be an old man, but he has passed thirty and even fifty, and yet felt young. Men are perhaps like trees, some of which are old at twenty, while others are not old at a hundred. The tree, according to his judgment, was always young while its heart was sound and it could bear fruit; so with men, they are ever young while they are capable of bearing fruit for Christ and his cause. He liked their mode of doing this good to young men; that is, by beginning by doing good to their bodies, and in this way they followed in the footsteps of Christ. He thought, however, he saw signs of disputation abroad today. BACON had said that in times of peace disputations would arise. During the war, in the great work of the Christian Commission, all denominations were in accord, but now we may return to the discussion of the five points or of baptism. To avoid this we must get united on some one common, great thought or purpose. Let them enter into works of charity, doing good to the bodies as well as the souls of men, leading them to a higher moral plain and a purer humanity, and thus fulfill the aim for which Christ's Church was established. Originally, it is said, there was but one language, but after men became more numerous, tribes increased. As civilization and religion have advanced, tribes have decreased, nations have become fewer, mankind is coming closer together. They bind the world with bands of steel, send out the telegraph wires, laugh at mountain heights and leap over oceans. Thus by the refining influence of civilization and religion man comes closer together. When first made man named everything, but afterward, as he fell from moral purity he forgot the names of the elements which God had given for good, he feared everything in the sky above him and the earth beneath, and bowed himself down to wood and stone; but as he becomes purified by God's grace, he stands erect again, looks upward and finds lessons of wisdom and beauty in the stones and grass which lie beneath his feet. Then he regains his capacity to rename the elements. He rides upon them and they come at his bidding. 'Tis then he lays his hand on steam; 'tis then he seizes that lightning which for six thousand years has been flashing from heaven to earth and back again, saying, "Here, take me and send me on your message." 'Tis then, having laid his hands on these elements and subjugated them to his behests, he finds time again to walk in the Garden of Eden, until he shall be finally transplanted to the Eden above.

M. C. D. BORDEN, the retiring President of the Mercantile Library, was the next speaker. Some one, he said, had written that no marble was white enough to record the name of him who devotes himself to one great idea, so no words of praise can be too earnest and warm in behalf of an institution devoted exclusively to the public good. He congratulated the President on his new ship, on his rare and numerous list of passengers; and as his log book indicated on the successful voyage made hitherto. He only repeated the sentiment of the community and the world when he said that making young men what they ought to be was taking a great stride toward that high point to which the moral world aspires. The highest ambition of an American should be to become a good citizen, but young men too frequently try to travel thitherward by a labyrinth of paths, seeking to travel them all at the same time, and too often wasting ambition in disappointment. No young man has a right to study for universal excellence; let him keep on in the one defined path, and he will find others keeping pace with him in a different sphere. Genius will frequently find itself outstripped by the faithful plodding worker. As New-Yorkers they gloried in this great institution, the Christian Association, and he wished it perpetual prosperity.

Rev. THOMAS B. ANDERSON, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, was the next to address the audience. In the cause of young men, he said, he felt he was not more than twenty-five. He was ever, and ever would be ready to aid young men in any way he could, and rejoiced with them in this anniversary service. Everything was in working order, and this laid upon the young men a great responsibility. They occupy a position in this country which none others can occupy. By and by a responsibility will be laid upon them which will, to some extent, embarrass them. In the political world the young men of the day are in a position to impress integrity on the management of its affairs. Formed into such an organization as this they can sustain each other and inculcate that courage which will incite the young man to suffer death but not to do wrong. It will then be enough for a young man to know that a thing is wrong to avoid it. The judiciary of a community will only rise as high as public sentiment. Here is the field for young men to form public sentiment, and let them resolve that everything which forms sterling honesty shall be cherished by them. He would warn young men against an idle indulgence in their leisure moments in criticisms and remarks which they would blush to utter in a mother's or sister's hearing. They should cultivate sympathy between each other. In his own pulpit, as he arose and looked over his congregation, he thought of the young man fresh from the country, who, unless the word was pressed into his heart by the kindliness of sympathy, would go astray. The most desolate of all beings on earth was the poor strange young man who, while he spoke, was pressing his face to the cold window of his dreary lodging, yearning for sympathy. Every young man who comes here a stranger should be addressed by some member of the Society, and if they are without the five dollars, as they too frequently are, there are many men in this City who have the money in their pocket, and will be glad to give it. Search out these, and the members of the Association will be accomplishing their great work. Above all they should not forget that they were a Christian Association, and that their chief duty was the salvation of their own souls and those of their fellows.

Rev. Mr. TYNG said he had just been to hear Dr. McCOSH, and there learned that men were not derived from apes though they might make themselves apes. He saw among the young imitations of the eccentricities of the Frenchman and German, young men who can ape everything except strong Continental good sense and English robustness. He hoped the young men would rescue our innocent amusements from the pollutions which hitherto surrounded them. The body and soul of man had the same consecration and destiny, and one should be developed as well as the other. But, as they looked out over the field of the future, they must remember that they must be rooted and grounded in Christ. This could not be done by listening, it must be done by praying. Like the ship Captain, they must pump and pray, and pray and pump.

The exercises closed with singing, and the benediction by Bishop SIMPSON.

LECTURES.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Natural Theology and Apologetics—The Origin of Man and Animals—Second in the Series of Lectures by Rev. Dr. James McCosh.

Rev. JAMES McCOSH, D. D., LL.D., President of Princeton College, delivered the second of a series of lectures on Natural Theology and Apologetics on the Ely Foundation of the Union Theological Seminary, last evening, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. The audience was very large, and the remarks of the reverend gentleman were listened to with profound attention. He commenced by observing that he was considering the argument from design in its application to the subjects discussed in modern science. In his last lecture he had shown that there were numerous evidences of adaptation and purpose in the production of plants and animals; that no natural power could produce organized out of unorganized matter, protoplasm out of protine, or could generate a plant or animal without the germ. The question had often occurred to him was religion bound up one way or the other in the settlement of these scientific questions? Suppose it was proved that there was such a thing as spontaneous generation would religion thereby be overthrown in its evidences, doctrines or precepts? He had great doubts about it. The great body of thinkers in ancient times, even those inclined to atheism, seemed to believe that the lower creatures sprung out of the dust of the earth, and a germ was not necessary to their existence. Many of the ablest defenders of the Church in early times were believers in the doctrine of spontaneous generation, and it might be held by believers in revealed religion. The establishment of the need of a germ in order to the production of life did not carry us further back than three centuries, and there was no fear that the apprehensions of the timid or the arrogance of the atheist would be able to drive God from His works. Spontaneous generation was not to be understood as generation out of nothing, an event without a cause, an affair of caprice or chance, but it was a production out of pre-existing materials by means within themselves, working only in certain circumstances and requiring to their operation favorable conditions, as religious men say, arranged by Divine wisdom. Spontaneous generation cannot be a simple, but must be a very complex process, involving properties of matter and a course of circumstances working to the production of an unintended end. He would then suppose that plants and animals were now formed out of germs,—out of wisely endowed and careful matter, if they wished. But how do they propagate—by special acts of creation or by development? He did not believe religion had any interest in holding to any particular view on this subject, any more than it had in maintaining any special theory as to the formation of the strata by stone under the surface of the earth. It was admitted that Christians may hold in perfect consistency with religion and the Book of Genesis, that certain layers of rocks were formed in generations by the fiat of God by water and fire, as his agents; and also that higher plants have been developed from lower, according to certain laws of design, known or unknown, working on favorable circumstances. He showed that the development of an individual plant or animal from its parentage was very complex, employing an immense number of agencies, mechanical, chemical, probably electrical and magnetic, and asserted that what was true of the development of individuals would also hold true in regard to species, if there be such a thing in nature. The question whether there was not a separate vital principle, and a new species developed out of an old, he would leave to science to determine, but whatever the decision he was sorry to say there was room for irreligion as well as religion. He quoted the authority of Prof. HUXLEY to prove that vital power was as different from chemical as chemical was from mechanical, and said that science had not shown as positive fact that there was a production of any species except from the seed of the species. In this connection he referred to the religious bearings of the question, arguing that until science had settled the matter theologians should not endeavor to solve it. He referred to the Darwinian theory of natural selection which at first sight appeared to indicate that the plant or animal had some choice in the matter or at least some power to improve its position. He believed this theory contained a great body of important truths but did not contain the whole, and vastly overlooked more than it perceived. There was a general correspondence in relation to the origin of man between the records of the Bible and geology. Thus was visible both accounts of light, animation, the growth of grass before animals, and in the appearance of man made out of the dust and filled with the inspiration of God. It was carried further in respect to the future of the earth, for science declared that according to laws now in operation, there was in our system a wasting of energy in the shape of heat which must, in an indefinite time, bring our cosmos to a state of chilliness and death to be followed by a conglomeration of heat which will reduce all things to star-dust. DARWIN did not give his views as to the origin of man, but Mr. WALLACE, who discovered natural selection contemporaneously with him, declared there were insuperable difficulties in applying that law to the derivation of the human race, showing that the size of brain of the savage of the earliest time was nearly as large as that of civilized men of the present day. Science could produce no direct evidence that man was produced from the brute, but everything—his intellect, his intelligence, his discrimination between right and wrong, his possession of divine attributes opposed it and pointed to the theory that he was created by a Superior Being for a great end. Dr. McCOSH concluded his second division of his series of lectures by repudiating the principles advanced in BUTLER'S *Analogy* that intellect ought to be the grand moving power in the world, and asserted that as brute strength gave way before the power of the mind, intellect also would give precedence to Christian morality.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman—Scenes on the Overland Route to the Pacific—How to Deal with Mormonism.

For a night such as last night was, the audience that gathered in Steinway Hall to hear Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, Chaplain to Congress, lecture on his trip across the continent, last Summer, was remarkably large. Bishop JANES, in introducing Dr. NEWMAN, remarked that to see such an audience out on such a night to listen to a discourse on such a topic manifested a growing interest in the geography of our own beautiful country, and was a fitting rebuke to that fashionable folly which seeks recreation only in foreign lands. This continent is so vast, and its scenery so varied, that there is nothing on earth to compare with it. It is independent of everything save of the one God. To increase the interest of the people in the geography and topography of the country is to increase their patriotism, for the more we know of it the more we become attached to it. He had great pleasure in introducing Dr. NEWMAN, who would describe what he saw in a journey across the Continent.

Dr. NEWMAN was received with applause. He remarked that there were two classes of travelers—those who travel abroad and those who travel at home. And to show the contrast he then described or summarized all that a tourist in the old world can see, including the pyramids, the Alps, the lakes, rivers, scenery, &c.; but the tourist at home enjoys scenes new and peculiar. We are too young to boast of pyramids, but we can boast of having the vastest domain, the highest mountains, the largest rivers, the most expansive lakes and magnificent water-falls, unequaled battle-fields, and in great men we are unsurpassed by any people on the globe. Our pasture fields are larger than those of England, Ireland, France, Germany and Italy combined, and buffaloes in herds of 10,000 roam over them at will. Our mining regions are twenty times more extensive than Belgium, and we have falls ten times higher than Niagara. Our country is large enough to give every human being a farm, and to give them also a fair share of gold, silver and iron. We leave New-York on Monday morning, and we can sup in San Francisco on Saturday. Twenty years ago a casual traveler slept on the banks of the Mississippi River, and erected a sign-board, on which were two index fingers pointing—one to the Atlantic and one to the Pacific. Where that sign-board stood then now stands the City of Omaha, and on the opposite side of the river is Council Bluffs, and between the two cities a bitter feud exists, and all about a bridge. The doctor then described the railroad from Omaha to Sherman, 550 miles, through the Great Platte Valley, which is 600 miles long and forty miles wide. At Great Platte Station the traveler crosses a bridge 3,000 feet high, beneath which flows the stream on through the valley until it unites with the Missouri, and as the eye follows it the view is lost in the seeming blending of earth and sky in this vast plain. The Doctor's description of the flora of the Great West, of its fruits and of its big trees, was most eloquent and amusing. But as they have been repeatedly described by other travelers, there is very little news that can be put on paper about them. The groves of Calaveras, the Yosemite and its bald rocks rising perpendicularly thousands of feet high, the geysers of Sonoma, where the mineral product of one spring mixed with sugar makes an excellent lemonade, and is served as such at the hotels, and the product of another makes a fine indelible ink, were also described. Passing by all these, the Doctor stopped at Salt Lake, the Dead Sea of America, 4,000 feet above the sea, four quarts of whose waters yield one quart of salt. Although two streams and a river flow into it, it has no visible outlet, and since the fields and farms around have been cultivated, it has gradually risen until it is now twelve feet higher than it was twenty years ago. And the Mormons will one day awake to find their beautiful valley the bed of a salt lake, which would be a far better use than is now made of it. Salt Lake City is laid out in blocks of ten acres each. The buildings are of brick; few of them handsome. Two objects in the city attract attention, these are the Tabernacle and BRIGHAM YOUNG'S residence. The former cost $100,000 and has the largest single roof and unbroken arch in America. It has a ceiling sixty-five feet high and accommodates 10,000 people. There are three forms of marriage practiced and acknowledged in Utah—naming the actual, the spiritual and the substitutional. The first is for this life merely; the second is supposed to be carried into the future world, and the third is a curious mockery by which a woman is sealed to Abraham, Isaac or Jacob, or some old patriarch or prophet, so that her offspring may be saved by their influence, while she herself becomes the actual or spiritual wife of one man or more, here. Every candid mind must see that such a system tends to suspicion. According to Mormon theology, the highest place in heaven will be given to those who can show the largest families, and old bachelors or maids will have no chance at all. There will be many surprises in heaven, but he doubted whether such surprises will be delightful. The polygamist has no home, and at the close of the day he does not know to what family to turn his steps. Some men keep their wives altogether in one house; others give them separate houses, and some again separate rooms in houses. BRIGHAM YOUNG has thirty wives, the names and an amusing description of whose mental, social and physical qualities the doctor gave the audience. Any one, said he, can see the brutalizing of such a system of marriage too long permitted to exist in this country. In 1856 the women rebelled, but BRIGHAM crushed the rebellion by threatening to clear them all out of Utah. There are three classes of Mormon women—the acquiescent, the stoical and the termagant. Neglect breeds anger, anger brings hatred, and hatred revenge; and there is in BRIGHAM'S harem a HARRIET COOK, meek as a lamb when everything goes right, but when one of the twenty-nine other wives of the Prophet crosses her path her eyes flash, and BRIGHAM himself is glad to keep at a respectful distance. She is mistress of the household. BRIGHAM is married to four sisters, one of his apostles has wedded three neices, and another has taken a whole family. The despotism of YOUNG and of Mormonism is what perpetuates this system. He is the prophet, seer and revelator of the sect, and if any one wants to know the will of the Lord they go to him. An old lady went to consult the Lord through him one day as to whether she should wear red or yellow flannel next her person. BRIGHAM, after ascertaining the mind of the Lord, answered, "By all means, wear yellow." He is the head of the State, and no jury can render a verdict without first consulting him, and the Legislature bows to his will. He has made two prophecies, neither of which has been fulfilled. In 1865, when Richmond fell, he predicted that the war would continue four years longer, but it did not; and in 1857 he predicted that within twelve years he would be President of the United States, but he is not, and his prospects in that direction are not very bright now. He has little to hope from the Democrats, and the Republicans have already chosen their man. YOUNG is the largest depositor in the Bank of England. He has received half a million dollars in gold from foreign converts, and has managed to get hold of all the property of the Saints. The doctor showed how the law of limitation could be applied. Congress has a right to interfere, because Utah is a Territory, and because polygamy is opposed to the enlightened moral sentiment of the age and nation, and to our republican institutions and to the institution of the family. Give us purity here, and the State shall know no decay, and the old flag shall wave in triumph amid the fires of the last day.

WOMAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

A Lecture by Miss Frances R. Mackinley Before the Sociology Club.

At the meeting of the Sociology Club in the rooms of the Geographical Society, in the Cooper Institute, last evening, Miss FRANCES ROSE MACKINLEY delivered a lecture on "Woman's Achievements." Those, she said, who opposed the new movement in favor of woman from ignorance or prejudice should know a little about what women have done in the past, and learn how competent they are to do man's work and share the glory of his achievements. Woman was the type of nature and science; man, of science alone. The terms male and female in the imperfect English language, conveyed a meaning too narrow and imperfect, and carried with them associations requiring change. Women had always been truer to the higher instincts of humanity than men. Whatever of truth there was found in the world was due to women and not to theologians. The opponents of female enfranchisement talked vaguely of their inability to perform military duties. She would ask had not VIRGIL, by his muse, hallowed the name of CAMILLA? CLEOPATRA, DEBORAH, brave as wise, BOADICEA, ready to give her life for her subjects, and a host of others, whose fame was preserved rather in tradition than history, had satisfactorily refuted this argument. BYRON paid the homage of his to AGOSTUN, of Saragossa. For the edification of her tyrannical brothers, the lecturer drew a sketch of CATALINA DE ROUSSEAU, briefly summing up her many virtues. On woman's brow equally with man's had been placed the wreath of the conqueror. Who but woman instilled into the soul of man love of country? And would man now disregard their demand for their rights? The destiny of woman was rapidly completing itself in this century, although the cold male critic said that no hearing could be given to emotional pleading. Should woman argue herself coolly into political equality? Man boasted his reasoning powers. She would ask was the condition of woman, who awakens all gentleness, love and truth, the result of this wonderful reasoning? Man had always aspired to woman as his ideal. Deprived of freedom and narrowed by circumstances, woman had not been able to develop her individuality. Between equals only could true love exist. The greatest chemist that ever lived was a woman, LAURA AMELIA BASSI, and yet she was a model wife and the mother of a large family, to the duties of which she scrupulously attended. The present degraded condition of woman was in itself sufficient to appeal to man's head for reasoning, and to his heart for sympathy. The mark of the lash on the negro's back was alone sufficient to inaugurate a prodigious civil war for his freedom.

The New Charter for Consolidated Jersey City—A Complete Change in the Organization of the City.

The new charter which has been drawn up for Jersey City, and which will be presented to the Legislature this week, embodies a number of changes amounting to an almost entire reconstruction of the City Government. According to this charter, the Board of Aldermen, which heretofore has had almost complete control of the affairs of the city, is reduced to a comparatively unimportant position and its powers have been delegated to a number of Boards, each consisting of a small number of salaried men, who are expected to give a large portion of their time to the interests of the city.

The city has been divided into six Aldermanic districts, each of which will be entitled to two members. The Board of Aldermen will thus be composed of twelve members, instead of thirty-two, as heretofore. Its powers have been decreased almost as much as the number of its members, and will be almost entirely limited to the passing of ordinances and the granting of licenses. All street improvements and all business concerning piers, sewers, public buildings and streets is given into the hands of a Board of Public Works to be composed of five members. The President of this Board receives a salary of $2,500, and the other members of $1,600 each. The Board has the power to employ all necessary clerks, to appoint surveyors, &c. The Board of Water Commissioners consists of the same number of members, having the same duties as the existing Board, each member receiving a salary of $500. The finances of the city are given into the hands of a Board of Finance, which is composed of the Presidents of the preceding Boards, together with the Mayor, in all five members. The bank difficulty is obviated by authorizing the division of the city account among the different banks, each of which is to lend the city necessary moneys in advance of the collection of taxes and assessments, or forfeit its right to receive any portion of the deposits of the city.

The Board of Education is to be an entirely independent organization, unlike the present one, which has been dependent upon the Board of Aldermen, who have seen fit to cut down its appropriation to such an extent as to greatly interfere with its successful working, and to lessen the efficiency of the schools; the night schools having already been closed for want of fund with which to carry them on. The only other important change introduced is that providing for a paid Fire Department. Fifteen men are to be employed with each apparatus in the city. A large number of the engines are already owned by the city. A committee has been appointed to secure the passage of the bill by the Legislature.

A DREADFUL WARNING.

Probably Fatal Result of Running Street Cars Down Hill With the Horses Detached—A Practice That Should Not be Permitted.

On the Long Dock and West End Horse-cars Railroad there is a very steep and difficult hill at the place at which the road runs over Bergen Tunnel. The road at this place, for several hundred feet, is a curve, and the horses are frequently detached from the cars, which are allowed to run down by themselves, the conductors attending to the brakes. About 1½ o'clock yesterday a car was thus run down, and after starting the conductor soon found that on account of the snow upon the track and upon the brakes, he should be unable to control the car, and it soon gained a fearful velocity. The conductor, however, retained his position, and exerted himself to still stop the car, while all except two of the passengers succeeded in jumping from the car. After having gone about 200 yards along the curve, it jumped the track upon the bridge over the gully, about fifty feet west of the tunnel, and, dashing through the railing, went down with a fearful crash. The car fell a perpendicular distance of about twenty feet upon the rocks, and was almost completely demolished. Only two passengers were found to have gone down with it, the others having managed to jump in time. One of these was only bruised; the other, Mr. E. T. SHERWOOD, of Hudson City, was completely buried in the wreck and badly injured. The conductor, THOMAS KELLEY, was taken out in an insensible condition, though alive. His injuries are thought fatal.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The padlock on the parlor-door of Mrs. MARY BURKE'S residence, at No. 89 Park-street, was opened, on Sunday evening, with a false key, and the door forced with a chisel, when $235 worth of wearing apparel was carried off. The Police were notified, and found in the premises JOHN SHAW, JAMES CLARK, THOMAS O. ROBINSON and Mrs. WINIFRED JOHNSON, who were in possession of the stolen property. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN the prisoners were held for trial. CLARK stated that he found Mrs. BURKE'S front-door open, and also the property in an adjoining doorway. He notified the other prisoners, and they all went in to see what the matter was.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.159 inches; maximum at 10 A. M., Jan. 19, 30.610 inches; minimum at 12 P. M., Jan. 21, 29.428 inches; range, 1.182 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 35°; maximum at 7 A. M., Jan. 16, 50.5°; minimum at 6 A. M., Jan. 19, 19.5°; range, 31°. Jan. 15, rain from 9½ P. M. to 12 M.; amount of water, .09 inch; Jan. 16, rain from 0:0 A. M. to 4 A. M.; amount of water, .39 inch; Jan. 21, snow from 2½ A. M. to 7 A. M.; amount of water, .04 inch; Jan. 21, snow and rain from 6½ P. M. to 10½ P. M.; amount of water, .17 inch; total amount of water for week, .69 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,307 miles.

The French Democratic Central Club of this City has taken action in the case of SILVI MAILLARD, a French resident of Williamsburg, who is now in prison for killing a resident of Greenpoint near the ferry at 2 o'clock in the morning, a few weeks since. A committee appointed for that purpose has investigated the case of MAILLARD, who is represented to be an industrious working man, with the best of references from his employers, and the Committee reports that he shot the man, who was an entire stranger to him, and who had seized him by the throat, in the belief that he was a robber, and that his life was in danger. Preparations are being made for his defense.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Grant Club was organized on Monday evening. The following officers were elected: President, DAVID CLARKE; First Vice-President, Isaac O. Hunt; Second Vice-President, Alexander Martin; Recording Secretary, Charles F. Bruder; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Heitz; Treasurer, Joshua D. Miner; delegates to Central Committee, Thomas Hagan, Lawson N. Fuller, Henry A. Linden, Alexander N. Lewis, John Higgins, Joseph H. Meredith, William H. Wareing, John Clark, Richard H. Greene, Luther Horton. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of President GRANT.

The Ladies' Committee of the late French Bazaar, of which Mme. VICTOR PLACE, wife of the French Consul-General, is President, has rendered a final account of its affairs, from which it appears that the receipts amounted to $85,833 45; the expenses were $8,546 53, leaving a surplus of $77,286 92. Of this amount $17,286 92 remain in the hands of the Treasurer; $10,000 were transmitted to the Comité de Secours at Strasbourg, $20,000 to the Society of Quakers in London, $10,000 to the Count DE FLAVIGNY for the wounded in France, and $20,000 to a committee at Brussels, instituted to procure bread for the destitute populations of France.

JAMES P. WINTERS was acquitted in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, of a charge of having made a felonious assault on JAMES GALLAGHER, the testimony showing that the complainant and four companions entered the saloon kept by WINTERS, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, in a boisterous manner, and that they compelled him to act in self-defense. Judge BEDFORD said that, while he was always opposed to pistol and knives, he thought that good citizens were justified in defending themselves against the attacks of thieves and ruffians as best they could.

The Central Committee of the Baden Women's Association for the Relief of the Wounded Soldiers in the Baden Hospitals, which is under the protection of the Grand Duchess of Baden, has published an appeal calling upon the Germans of this City for contributions, which will be received by Mr. LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, the Baden Consul.

The Secretary of the Cooper Institute Peace Meeting, held recently under the auspices of the international sections in this City, has received a communication from the French Ministry of the Interior in reply to the resolutions communicated to the French Government, giving assurance that France is not despairing of ultimate success.

Burglars effected an entrance at an early hour yesterday morning into the fur establishment of ADOLPH LASSALLE, No. 681 Broadway, and made their escape with goods said to be valued at $600. They dropped one fur cape in front of the New-York Hotel in their flight, but with this exception none of the property has been recovered nor has any clue to the thieves been obtained.

MICHAEL COSTELLO was attacked, last evening, at the corner of West and Dey streets, by a number of roughs, knocked down, and severely beaten about the head and face. He was taken to the Liberty-street Police Station-house, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was taken home. None of the assailants were arrested.

The New-York Saengerrunde, a vocal organization of about twenty-five years' standing, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. Braunhold; Vice Presidents, J. F. Gerke and Dr. Rausch; Secretaries, F. Vollmar and John Spade; Treasurer, Rudolph Seiler; Musical Director, E. Pinkert.

H. B. JAMES, representing the Treasury Department, has been in this City for several days investigating a number of cases in which appeals have been made from the decision of the Customs officers at this port. He left for Washington last night, and several vexed questions, involving the interests of merchants, will probably be soon decided.

LEWIS VAN EETON, the forger, whose arrival in this City from New-Orleans, in charge of Detective SAMPSON, as noticed in yesterday's TIMES, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, who remanded him for examination at some future day. The prisoner is now in the Tombs Prison.

A fire occurred last evening in the basement of No. 54 Howard-street, occupied by BUCK & SCHMOLZ, dealers in woolen and worsted goods, causing a loss of $5,000 to stock. The building was damaged to the amount of $500, but the loss, like that upon stock, was covered by insurance.

The annual meeting of the members of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mute, will be held at the institution, Nos. 642, 644 and 646 Seventh-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst.

Lawyer JONES will be required to bring forward proofs in the Court of General Sessions, today, if he means to substantiate the charges he has already made against HUGHES, who employed him as his counsel in a larceny case. The trial of HUGHES was adjourned until today.

The Arion Society is negotiating with Dr. L. DAMROSCH, the well-known German violinist and musical director, to come to this country to take the position of musical director of the vocal organization of the Arion Society.

BROOKLYN.

The meetings which have been in progress for several weeks past, under the direction of Rev. E. P. HAMMOND, are increasing in interest. The Middle Reform Church, corner of Harrison and Court streets, have united in their efforts with the Strong-place Church. Meetings are held alternately in the houses of worship of these two Churches. Every morning at 8½ o'clock a prayer-meeting is held at one of these places; and at 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. HAMMOND preaches, either at the Strong-place Church or in the one on Harrison-street. The work is spreading, and its effects will doubtless be far-reaching.

Detectives FOLK and QUINN yesterday arrested WILLIAM E. BRACKWAY, JOHN FINNEGAN and ALEXANDER HOCK, in New-York, on complaint of Sheriff WALTERS, of Brooklyn, who charges them with conspiring to defraud the City by giving "straw bail," on a Sheriff's bond of indemnity, to the amount of $1,500. The accused were brought before Justice WALSH yesterday afternoon, and, in default of $2,000 bail, were committed to Raymond-street Jail to await examination.

The case of ROBERT D. BOGART, formerly clerk on board the receiving-ship *Vermont*, who is charged with defrauding the Government of $30,000, came up yesterday in the United States Court, but on motion of defendant's counsel, an adjournment was made until Wednesday.

JOSEPH WARREN was arraigned before Commissioner WINSLOW yesterday morning, for passing a counterfeit $10 bill. He admitted the passage of the money, but claimed that he was the victim of a conspiracy. He was held for further examination.

WM. CHAPMAN, formerly an associate of WEST, the notorious counterfeiter, pleaded guilty in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, to the charge of forgery in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Pentientiary for one year.

JOSEPH SHANDLEY, who stabbed JAMES McGLYNN in a drunken fight on Christmas Day, was held by Justice WALSH yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LONG ISLAND.

Ten days ago a German florist of Dutch Kills was arrested and brought before Recorder PARCELLS, of Long Island City, charged with a most heinous crime. An examination was held one week ago Saturday, and adjourned till last Saturday. The evidence showed that the man was guilty, in fact he admitted it, but pleaded extenuating circumstances. At the first examination bail was refused, and the man placed in the hands of an officer. Last Saturday no one appeared against him, and the case was further adjourned for a week, and MITTAG was allowed to go on his own recognizance. The feeling in the community is that the matter will be hushed up.

Yesterday morning, as the accommodation train on the South-side Railroad was leaving the Bayport Station for New-York, a young man, a resident of Oakdale, who had stepped from the station for a minute, attempted to jump upon the train while it was in motion, and fell beneath the wheels. The wheels of two cars passed over him, killing him almost instantly. His remains were removed to the depot, and his friends notified.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The January term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County was commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, before Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and MYRON B. SILKMAN and WM. H. HOWE, Esqs., Justices of Sessions. Judge COCHRAN, in delivering his charge to the Grand Jury, expressed his regret that, notwithstanding the brief period which had elapsed since the close of the last term of the Court, there were an unusual number of criminal cases which would require their attention. He also alluded particularly to the violations of the laws relative to the sale of lottery tickets, raffles, &c., where one person, for a small consideration, obtained goods, money or property of value at the expense of others.

NEW-JERSEY.

A young lawyer named D. R. SHERRIDAN, who has a large number of friends in Jersey City, and was supposed to have a paying practice, was arrested on Sunday and taken to the Station-house, where it was found that he was insane. He had been acting strangely for some time, and finally went to BRADY'S livery-stable and ordered all the horses out that he might show which of them had been brought from Massachusetts. Dr. PRENDERGRAST was called in and pronounced SHERRIDAN insane and in a starving condition. On partially recovering he stated that he had been without any food whatever for over four days. SHERRIDAN is temperate and is known as a man of considerable ability.

The Coroner's jury in the case of ASA DOWNE, who was at first supposed to have been murdered, yesterday returned a verdict of accidental death, it appearing from the evidence that he was intoxicated, and in staggering homeward fell over a heap of broken bottles and cut himself so badly that an artery was severed and he bled to death. It also transpired that he had given his watch and pocket-book into the care of a friend. Pools of blood were found at intervals where it is supposed he had staggered along. The unfortunate man at length found his way to a house where he awoke the inmates, who took him to a barn to sleep, and in the morning he was found dead.

A man named GEORGE HEYER last night went to the house of CONRAD EMRICH at Fourth and Willow streets, Hoboken, for the purpose of collecting a bill amounting to $7. Some difficulty occurred and EMRICH attempted to eject HEYER, when the latter set upon and beat him with a wrench, laying bare his skull, severing an artery, and otherwise injuring him. EMRICH was attended by Dr. CONDON and removed to the Police Station. HEYER was arrested and held to answer.

A convention of the Churches composing the South Classis of Bergen is to be held today, in the Wayne-street Reformed Church, Jersey City, for the "promotion of a revival of religion." This is the first of a series of meetings, which will be devotional in their character. There will be discussions upon the "Dependence upon the Holy Spirit," "Growth in Piety," and other topics of religious interest.

Mr. JOHN ENGLEHORN, of Newark, whose name has been brought unpleasantly before the public by certain sensation papers, it being associated by them with the death of the two girls at Kepler's Hotel, some seven years ago, has been entirely acquitted by the Grand Jury. Mr. ENGLEHORN has published a card in which he claims that the unjust imputation has ruined his business and soured his friends against him.

JOHN KAYSER, who was arrested at the Second Jersey City Precinct on Sunday night, for drunkenness, attempted suicide by hanging himself to the upper bar of his cell door. When discovered he was insensible, and life was almost extinct.

At its present rate of increase, Paterson estimates that its population, fifty years hence, will be $588,009. Its growth has been more rapid than that of any other of the large towns in New-Jersey.

The work of laying the track on the Midland Railway between Franklin and Hamburg has commenced, and the road is expected to be completed as far as Deckertown before the 1st of April.

A great revival is in progress in the Methodist and Dutch Reformed Churches of Little Falls. On Sunday evening thirty persons became members of each of the churches.

Gen. McCLELLAN is erecting a handsome residence at Orange Mountain, in Morris County, N. J.

Camden, within the last six months, has had 471 arrests, and has given lodgings to 1,335 vagrants.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The War Department has in press a list of the commissioned officers of the several regiments of the army on the 1st of January, as consolidated and reorganized under the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1869, and July 5, 1870, with their respective dates of commission.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 23.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet, and Securities closed firmer. The following table shows the state of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Consols for account	92⅛	92¼	92⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	....	....	90⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, (old)	89¼	....	89⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	88⅞	....	88⅞
U. S. 10-40s	....	....	88⅛
Erie Railroad Shares			18½ easier.
Illinois Central			110⅞ firmer.
Atlantic and Gt. Western			27½

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened steady and unchanged and closed firm, at Middling Uplands 7¾d., Middling Orleans 8⅛d., on spot and afloat. The sales of the day foot up 14,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. Shipments of Cotton from Bombay since last report to the 20th, 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS firm. Flour, 28s.—an advance of 6d. Wheat—California White, 12s.; Red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, firmer at 10s. 4d.@11d.—an advance of 1d.; Winter, 11s. 4d. Corn—No. 2 Mixed new buoyant at 34s. 9d.

LONDON, Jan. 23—4½ P. M.—TALLOW, 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL easier at £29@£29 5s.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed yesterday at 95¼.

ANTWERP, Jan. 23.—PETROLEUM closed yesterday at 50f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—FLOUR firm and demand light; Extras, $5@$6 75. WHEAT firm at $1 26⅛@$1 26¾ for No. 2, seller February, $1 26¾, cash. CORN buoyant at 50c.@50¼c. for No. 2, cash; 50¾c.@50⅞c., seller February; 59c. bid, seller May. OATS firm and fairly active; 44c. for No. 2. RYE firm; sales at 83c. BARLEY quiet and firm; No. 2 at 83½c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK active and excited; sales, 15,000 bbls., chiefly seller March, at $22@$22 62½; bulk of sales at $22 50; closing $22 50 bid, $23 cash. LARD—12¼c., cash; 12½c.@12¾c., seller March. Green SHOULDERS, 7c.@7¼c.; Rough Sides, 8¾c.; Short Rib, 9¾c. WHISKY firm; offerings light; 86c. bid, 86½c.@87c. asked. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 21,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats, 7,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—COTTON active and in fair demand; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family $6@$6 25. WHEAT advancing and in fair demand; Red, $1 30@$1 32. CORN steady and in moderate demand at 50c.@52c. RYE firm, scarce and advanced; sales at 95c.@98c. BARLEY firm at 95c.@$1. Mess PORK buoyant and unsettled; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $21 50@$22, closing at $21 50. LARD buoyant and unsettled; 11¾c.@12¼c. asked; little done. Bulk MEATS buoyant and unsettled; Shoulders held at 8c.@8¼c.; Sides, 10¾c.@11c. for Clear rib and Clear; ¼c. less offered for round lots; Shoulders sold at 7¾c., delivered in Indianapolis. Bacon quiet and unchanged. HOGS in fair demand and advanced, sales at $7 25@$7 50 for live, $8 75 for dressed; receipts, 1,800 head. WHISKY firm and in fair demand. EXCHANGE par.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Advance of freights to the East, and the insufficient shipping facilities South, checked business. COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR—Low grades still scarce, and prices have an upward tendency; Superfine Winter, $4 70@$5; Extra Winter, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 65. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring Chicago, $1 20; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 40. CORN firm; Mixed, in bulk, 44c. OATS firm at 44c.@47½c., sacked. BARLEY dull; Fall No. 2, 80c. RYE—Nothing done. HIGHWINES dull at 88c. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK, $21 50; loose bulk Shoulders, 7¾c.; packed do., 8c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. BACON better; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c. LARD, 11¾c. for prime. HOGS firm at $6 75@$7; choice held at $7 25. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 23.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White Winter, $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40. CORN dull; sales, 600 bushels at 78c. OATS held at 56c. for Western. BARLEY, 90c.@$1 for fair to choice Canada. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for Bolted, $1 65 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 66c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80, and to Albany, $5 80 ₱ ton.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—TOBACCO—Sales 69 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 50@$8 50; low to medium Leaf, $8 75@$16 75. BAGGING dull and nominal. COTTON firm; Middling, 14c. FLOUR quiet; extra Family, $5 25. CORN firm; Shelled, in sacks, 68c. Other Grains quiet. HOGS—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS buoyant; Mess Pork, $22. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c. LARD, 12¼c. WHISKY, little here; held at 88c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—Afloat and in store—611,000 bushels WHEAT, 36,000 bushels CORN, 186,000 bushels OATS, 242,000 bushels BARLEY, 56,000 bushels RYE, 27,500 bushels RYE MALT. FLOUR is quiet, and advanced 2s. WHEAT higher; sales early, 100,000 bushels. No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 32, held at $1 35 at the close. CORN firm; sales, 1,500 bushels new at 70c., in store, held at 72c. at the close; and three car-loads new at 69½c., on the track. RYE neglected. BARLEY quiet; sales, 2,700 bushels Canada at 83c. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull—No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 27. OATS advancing; sales, No. 2 at 48c. CORN firm at 59c. for No. 2. RYE, 82c. for No. 1. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, 81c.@82c. Dressed HOGS higher; sales at $8@$8 30. Mess PORK higher; sales at $21 50@$22. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE dull and nominal. CORN rather firmer, with an improved Eastern demand; sales two cars No. 1 Western Mixed at 82c. BARLEY—Nothing doing. OATS inactive and higher; sales one car No. 2 State at 60c., and 780 bushels of No. 2 State and partly No. 1 State at 62c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 23.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT advancing, and in active demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 40; No. 2 at $1 38. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—COTTON firm, in fair demand; Middlings, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 5,142 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,743 bales; to the Continent, 2,798 bales; coastwise, 3,145 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 87,445 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—COTTON firm; Middlings, 15c.; net receipts, 6,511 bales; gross receipts, 7,169 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,118 bales; to Barcelona, 1,212 bales; to Vera Cruz, 525 bales; sales, 10,300 bales; stock, 197,395 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.—COTTON steady at 14c.@14¼c.; receipts, 6,202 bales; shipments, 5,182 bales. FLOUR firm at $7 20@$7 30. CORN dull and unsettled at 55c.@57c. OATS declining; sales at 53c.@54c. PORK—Nothing done. Bulk MEATS steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.P8¾c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.

MOBILE, Jan. 23.—COTTON—Holders asking higher rates; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 5,006 bales; exports to the Continent, 935 bales; coastwise, 1,371 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 70,557 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 23.—COTTON active; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.@13c.; net receipts, 1,569 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,727 bales; coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 54,182 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 23.—Spirits of TURPENTINE—Very small sales at 44c. RESIN—Sales, 1,562 bbls. at $1 75 for Strained, and $2 for No. 2. TAR at $1 65. COTTON closes firmer at 14¼c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 37@$1 38. CORN firm at 58c. OATS nominal at 47c. PETROLEUM—Refined quiet at 23c.; Crude lower; sales at $4 80@$4 85.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—COTTON very firm and higher; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 125 bales; gross, 820 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 725 bales; stock, 12,525 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 23.—COTTON—Holders asking higher rates; Low Middlings, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,945 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,178 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 8,475 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 23.—COTTON firmer and in good demand at 14¼c. for Middling; sales, 1,050 bales, and receipts, 1,015 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—COTTON firmer; Middlings, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 2,233 bales; exports, coastwise, 810 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 37,174 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 57 bales; gross, 885 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 23.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 298 bales; exports, coastwise, 679 bales; stock, 2,913 bales.

DETROIT, Jan. 23.—WHEAT active; Extra, $1 45@$1 46; No. 1 at $1 34@$1 35; Amber, $1 36. HOGS firm at $8.

[Advertisement.]

Good salesmen are wanted in all sorts of business. A phrenological examination, at No. 389 Broadway, will tell each man his adaptation and true place.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Jan. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Cuba	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Jan. 28	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Jan. 28	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Columbia	Jan. 26	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	Jan. 28	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, via Halifax, N. S., by the *City of Baltimore*, at 11 A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wyoming*, at 6½ A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Aleppo*, at 8 A. M. For Havana, Nassau, and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:17 | Sun sets.....5:08 | Moon sets...9:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:29 | Gov. Island.11:18 | Hell Gate..12:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro, &c., C. K. Garrison; Zodiac, Harksen, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Henry Pelham, (Br.,) Vickeny, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Blue Jacket, Simmons, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Jennie S. Barker, Tinkham, Savannah, Stevens & Soule.

Brigs Harriet, (Br.,) McNab, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Archibald; Danube, (Fr.,) Blanchet, Bayonne, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Morning Light, Dill, Arroyo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Sabina, (Br.,) Vernon, Nassau, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Nellie, Owens, Santa Cruz via Brandywine, Roche Bros. & Co.; Abby Ellen, Havener, Bermuda, Jones & Lough.

Schrs. Freddie L. Porter, Small, Santiago de Cuba, E. Crowell & Co.; Annie A. Holton, Gordon, Corpus Christi, J. Brower & Co.; Irene E. Meservy, Wall, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; J. T. Manson, Manson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Lottie Beard, Crowell, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Minetta, Crocker, Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney; M. M. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Ida Bella, Fischer, Georgetown, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; P. D. Smith, Burnham, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Son; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford; Porto Plata, Montgomery, Truxillo via Turk's Island, Eggers & Hemlein; Lottie Klotz, Endicott, Cardenas, James W. Elwell & Co.; Clara Bell, Ansbury, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Lucy Ames, Carle, Baltimore; My Rover, Brown, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Jan. 15, and the Bar 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Off Cape Carnaval passed schr. Emma Lyons, bound N.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Jan. 21, thirty miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamers H. Livingston, hence for Savannah, and South Carolina, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Ship Igoma, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hayes, Iquique Oct. 22, with nitrate of soda to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to master. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 18, and had fine weather to the equator, crossing which Dec. 27 in lon. 38.05; and from thence to lat. 28 had strong N. E. winds; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark J. H. McLaren, (of Eastport,) Deyer, Shields 87 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Dec. 13, lat. 38 30, lon. 17 40, experienced a very heavy gale from S. W., lasting 48 hours, with an angry cross sea, ship laboring very hard, and commenced to make water. Both pumps were continually going, but the water gradually gained on us till we found 3½ feet water in the hold; gale abating on the morning of the third day, continued laying to with very heavy sea; left part of the crew on the pumps, and with the remainder commenced to throw overboard, for safety of ship and lives; threw cargo overboard till Dec. 18, having thrown out about 100 tons; were 7 ds. pumping before we could free the vessel, and were obliged to keep the pumps constantly going day and night ever since; came the southern passage, and had light winds and fine weather up to Hatteras, and been 7 ds. from thence with continual gales.

Schr. Blue Bird, (Br.,) Finley, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to E. J. Peters; vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. R. A. Ford, (Br.,) Carpenter, Monckton, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Julia A. Baker, Baker, Virginia, for New-Haven. Jan. 22, while beating in Sandy Hook, blew away foresail and jib.

Schr. Morning Star, Antoine, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Clara, Conklin, Baltimore 10 ds., with grain to G. Rogers; vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Henry Ramsen, Allen, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Mahaska, Bunker, Virginia, for Fairhaven.
Schr. Village Queen, Conklin, Baltimore.
Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Baltimore.
Schr. Jeannie Sheppard, Wilburt, Baltimore.
Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, Baltimore.
Schr. Daniel Holmes, Burr, Baltimore.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Bresmore, Baltimore.
Schr. J. J. Pharo, Bennett, Baltimore.
Schr. J. A. Stevens, Allison, Virginia.
Schr. J. Harrington, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. Susan Scranton, Henry, New-Haven.
Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Bridgeport.
Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. T. H. W. White, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. G. W. Purnell, Ferris, Stamford.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Ball, New-Haven.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. A. S. Parker, Meade, Glen Cove.
Schr. Maria, Hudson, Northport.

WIND—Sundown, a gale, N. E., thick and snowing very hard.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York.

Also, arr. steamer Alhambra, from Savannah.

Below, at anchor in Provincetown Harbor, bark Abbie N. Franklin, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—Arr. steamer Cuba, from New-Orleans, for Baltimore; was run into by a brig and disabled; schr. Sea Queen, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 23.—Arr. bark Ludwig, from Rio, for orders; schr. Lookout, from Portland, for Washington.

Also arr. steamer Ellen S. Terry, from Newberne, for New-York for a harbor. She brought the crew of the schr. Sarah Watson, of Philadelphia, from Wilmington for New-York, which was sunk by the steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore, for Charleston, 30 miles S. W. of Hatteras on the night of the 21st. The Sea Gull was badly damaged and threw overboard the forward part of her cargo and made for Hatteras Inlet. She was 7 miles off the Bar when spoken by the Terry, who took off the schooner's crew.

The schr. J. G. Craig, from Portland for Georgetown, has arrived here, and reports passed yesterday afternoon, 5 miles N. of Winter Quarter Shoals, a bark sunk with all sails set, but torn in pieces. She had about 4 feet of water over her decks. It is supposed she struck and foundered. There is a heavy N. E. gale today.

In the roads—Steamer Vicksburg, from Mobile, for New-York; bark Templar and brig Redwing, for Rio; Clara Brown, for Havana; schr. Abbie, for St. Jago.

Passed out—Ships E. A. Kennedy, for Liverpool; Augusta, for Bremen; brig Faustina, for Cardenas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Sld. steam-ship St. Louis, for New-York.

Arr. steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Sld. the German bark Chas. Luling, for Cork, with wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 23.—Arr. ship Euxine, from Boston; bark Ida, from Londonderry; schrs. G. C. Morris, from Philadelphia, and John Southard, from Boston, and steam-ship America, from Baltimore.

Cld. barks San Narcisso, for Barcelona, and Fisher, for Barrow; brig Galileo, for Barcelona, and schr. Ella Brown, for Jacksonville, loaded for Santa Cruz.

Disaster.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 23.—The schr. Redington, loaded with lime, heretofore reported ashore south of Cape Henry, was entirely destroyed by a fire on the 19th inst. The fire originated in the cargo, only a part of which had been landed.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 23.—The bark Black Brothers, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, went ashore on Saturday last on Winter Quarter Shoals, and on coming off sunk immediately. The vessel is a total loss. The crew were saved.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

MOVILLE, Jan. 22.—The steam-ship Anglia, New-York, for Glasgow, touched here today.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 21.—The steamer Wisconsin, Capt. Williams, from New-York Jan. 11, for Liverpool, arrived here today and proceeded.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York Jan. 12, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The brig Freeman, from Leith, bound to Philadelphia, has been wrecked on the coast of Holland. The crew were saved.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Bark Volunteer, Scott, master, from Mobile Nov. 23, has arrived at Amsterdam. She reports that in a heavy gale she was obliged to throw overboard her deck load.

THE BEST INVESTMENT
IN THE MARKET!
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE
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SUBSCRIPTIONS, $1,500,000; MORTGAGE, $16,000 PER MILE; $800,000 ALREADY SOLD. ROAD 200 MILES IN LENGTH, including Evansville Division, all under construction. 91 MILES COMPLETED AND HANDSOMELY EQUIPPED.

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THE SHORTEST AND BEST POSSIBLE LINE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS (the largest city in the West) and NASHVILLE, (the largest in Tennessee,) ST. LOUIS and EVANSVILLE, (the second in Indiana,) ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, (the largest in Kentucky;) running through an old-settled, rich and productive region, and COMMANDING, WITHOUT COMPETITION, THE BEST FREIGHTING BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

The inexhaustible Salt Wells of Gallatin County, and the valuable Iron and Lead deposits of S. E. Illinois, are tributary to this road, while the entire line runs through the Illinois Coal-field, NOW YIELDING FROM NINE TO THIRTY MILLION TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

The Coal-carrying business alone in three years will pay the entire cost of the road.

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at MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 EAST 14TH-ST., THIRD DOOR FROM BROADWAY, (late of [illegible] place.) ADULT, YOUTH and INFANT PATIENTS [illegible] to meet every [illegible] fully applied [illegible] attendance.

Orthopedical instruments made to order by DR. MARSH [illegible] tifically applied [illegible] physical deformities [illegible] justed, and satisfaction [illegible] Ladies' Silk Elastic Stockings, [illegible] dominal Supporters, [illegible] and Children's Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, Crutches, &c. [illegible] MARSH & CO. [illegible] Vesey-st. Private [illegible] wait upon Ladies [illegible] at BOTH OFFICES. [illegible] A. M. to 6 P. M.

BEEBE'S RANGES
NO. 1, LARGE SIZE, NO. 2, SECOND SIZE,
$55. $50.

including Water-Back and setting, [illegible] it will pay landlords [illegible] partly wornout [illegible] can be saved in [illegible] year. Ask your [illegible] the answer is invariably

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JAMES & KIRTLAND,
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